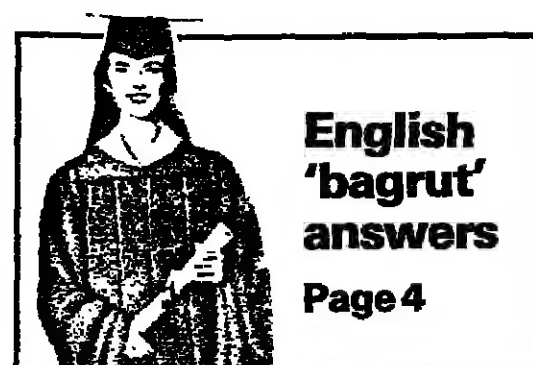




THE JERUSALEM POST

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SECOND EDITION

U.S. A-G orders halt to Pollard media leaks

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON — Attorney General Edwin Meese has ordered the Justice Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia to immediately cease disclosing to the media details of their continuing investigation into alleged Israeli espionage in the U.S.

Israeli officials have complained to American officials about "selective, anti-Israeli leaks." White House and State Department officials have also urged Meese to clamp down on such leaks, which are straining American-Israeli relations.

Meese, authoritative U.S. officials said, has now sent instructions to these effects but whether they will be fully observed remains doubtful, given the degree of anger toward Israel felt by many U.S. investigators.

Among these officials, there is a prevailing sense that Israel has operated a more serious espionage ring in the U.S. than earlier suspected, and that Israel, despite repeated promises, has not fully cooperated with the U.S. in probing the Jonathan Pollard spy scandal.

FBI Director Judge William Webster has publicly accused Israel of providing the U.S. with only "selective cooperation."

Last Wednesday evening, President Reagan told a White House news conference that there was "no evidence presented to us from anyone" that Israel's spying in the U.S. was more massive than earlier reported.

"The only thing I know is that the Israeli government has assured us as much as they can that they have never had any programme of trying to get intelligence information from our country, or doing any spying on us," Reagan said. "And so far, as I say, the Justice Department has said they will look to see if there is anything that they can find out, but so far there's been no evidence presented to us from anyone."

Asked what the U.S. would do if such evidence were in fact forthcoming, Reagan replied: "I think we'll have to deal with that then, and find out whether it's a surprise to the Israeli government, whether someone was off playing their own game or not."

Reagan's remarks, warmly welcomed by Israeli officials in Washington, suggested that he sides with the State Department, rather than with the Justice Department. Last week, the State Department issued a lengthy statement noting that there was "no evidence" of more massive Israeli spying. It also welcomed and "accepted" Israel's pledge of full cooperation.

Justice Department sources quickly dissociated themselves from the State Department view. But even as Meese was reportedly cracking down on anti-Israeli leaks, *The New York Times* yesterday reported that the Justice Department has "fully identified" a fifth Israeli who purportedly conspired with Pollard, the former U.S. civilian naval intelligence analyst, to steal American military secrets. In earlier court documents, this Israeli was identified only as "Uzi." *The Times* yesterday did not name "Uzi."

The U.S. has cited four Israelis as "unindicted co-conspirators" in running Pollard in Washington from April 1984 until his arrest outside the Israeli Embassy in November 1985. Pollard and his wife, Anne Henderson-Pollard, had come to the embassy seeking political asylum. They were turned away, however, by embassy security officers.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Agudat Yisrael MK Avraham Shapiro, fellow Aguda MK Menahem Porush and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek at Thursday's meeting in premier Peres's office called to defuse secular-religious tensions. (Isaac Harari)

After State of Emergency declared Mass arrests, violent protests in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government yesterday continued its virtual news blackout on massive detentions and security force actions in the three-day-old state of emergency, imposed ahead of tomorrow's planned commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising.

The huge show of force was doing nothing to ease the anxieties of the government's white constituency, as gun stores here and in Pretoria reported rocketing sales of arms and ammunition.

While the government announced that violent protests in the country had diminished since the crackdown, the authorities reported 12 people killed in the country's trouble-torn townships under the state of emergency.

Access by newsmen to areas of unrest has been severely curtailed and many anti-apartheid activists who normally provide reporters with accounts of police actions were either among the more than 1,000 arrested during the three days, or have gone into hiding.

One leading academic declared that the government had effectively "shot itself in the head" in assuming its drastic new powers. The leader of the country's white opposition qualified President P. W. Botha's actions as the most severe clampdown ever on civil liberties, freedom of speech, right of assembly and the press.

The outspoken attacks on the government came as foreign minister Roelof "Pik" Botha yesterday accused the UN Security Council of fanning "the fires of hate, violence and revolution in the country," and

the government pledged to maintain law and order at all costs.

Pretoria on Thursday assumed sweeping emergency powers and arrested at least 1,000 political activists. Others went into hiding, and observers expressed fears of a bloodbath in the black community deprived of leadership for tomorrow's one-day strike and commemorative gatherings.

The authorities have so far withheld the names, whereabouts and actual number of those detained, and the names of townships where clashes have occurred.

On Friday, the lack of internal dialogue between Pretoria and recognized black leaders was surprisingly broken when Nobel Peace Prize laureate Bishop Tutu met for 90 minutes in Cape Town with President Botha.

Details of the first direct discussions between the two in six years have not emerged, although the bishop described the meeting as "cordial."

Asked whether the meeting was worthwhile, Tutu said it was difficult to judge, but warned that this week's mass detentions could turn leaders into "mobs."

Meanwhile, South Africa yesterday accused the UN Security Council of fanning the flames of revolution.

Foreign Minister Botha said in a statement: "The actions of the Security Council in convening a special meeting and issuing a statement on June 16 (the anniversary of black riots in Soweto) is calculated to fan the fires of hate, violence and revolution."

The Security Council urged Pretoria Friday night to allow the observance of the anniversary without interference or intimidation by security forces.

It condemned the state of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

New truce dampens Beirut fighting

BEIRUT — Rocket and mortar exchanges subsided into sporadic machinegun fire last night after Palestinians and the Shi'ite Amal militia announced an immediate cease-fire around Beirut's battered refugee camps.

The truce, part of a Syrian-backed plan to end fighting at the camps which caused nearly 1,000 casualties in three weeks, went into effect at 1500 GMT yesterday.

The state-owned Beirut radio said it was marred only by sporadic exchanges of machinegun fire between Amal fighters and Palestinians defending the camps on the Moslem southern outskirts of the capital.

See leader back page

The truce announcement was made after a meeting in Damascus among officials of the pro-Syrian Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF), Amal leader Nabih Berri and Lebanese Druse chief Walid Jumblatt at the offices of Syrian Vice-President Abdel-Halim Khaddam.

In a separate development, Beirut Radio said Syrian troops and Amal had intervened yesterday to enforce a truce in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley after clashes between pro-Syrian leftists and Shi'ite fundamentalists continued there Friday and yesterday.

Sunni Prime Minister Rashid Karamah said on his return from Damascus yesterday he had suggested to Lebanon's Christian President Amin Gemayel that all government leaders should resign together in a bid to end the political stalemate in the country.

"I again suggested to the president that we resign all together because we failed in trying to save this country," Karamah told reporters.

Moslem leaders have repeatedly urged Gemayel to step down after he failed to endorse a Syrian-backed pact signed last December by most Christian and Moslem militia chiefs in a bid to end 11 years of civil war.

Saudi Arabia's King Fahd appealed to the Lebanese to put down their arms and restore peace to their country, the official Saudi Press Agency reported from Jeddah last night.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Attack ends holiday lull in violence

Vandals tear apart yeshiva in Tel Aviv

Jerusalem Post Staff
Vandals yesterday destroyed prayer books and scrawled graffiti at the Hedushei Harim Yeshiva in Tel Aviv's Ramat Hahayal neighbourhood, ending a lull in the violence between ultra-Orthodox and secular Jews which had lasted through the Shavuot holiday.

The yeshiva is run by the Gur hassidim.

The intruders also tore tefilin (phylacteries) and threw them to the floor. The Ark of the Torah was damaged.

Neighbourhood rabbi Eliyahu Broide told Kol Yisrael that neighbours had found the yeshiva vandalized. The attack took place while the yeshiva's students were in Jerusalem, visiting the admor of Gur.

Large police forces were at the yeshiva last night.

Meanwhile in Jerusalem, a crowd of secularists last night attacked a vehicle belonging to a burial society on Rehov Strauss, near Mea She'arim. Police took in several suspects for questioning.

Windows were broken last night at the Edison cinema in the same area. Police said ultra-Orthodox zealots were not necessarily responsible for the damage.

Prior to the Shavuot holiday, Prime Minister Peres convened national figures to defuse secular-religious tensions, and established a special council to foster harmony.

Also on Wednesday, three bus-stop shelters in Herzliya were defaced in the first such incident in the town.

Peres and Vice-Premier Shamir met on Thursday morning, the eve of Shavuot, with cabinet ministers. Knesset members, the two chief rabbis, mayors, the police inspector-general, and representatives of the media, in a bid to halt the polarization caused by violence.

They agreed to set up "a council to discuss controversial issues" where the Orthodox parties and institutions represented at the dialogue may explain how they feel their

sensitivities are being affected, and the secularists can say what is troubling them in the behaviour of Orthodox elements.

A statement issued by the Prime Minister's Office said later that those present "rejected with disgust the use of violence to influence decision-taking or to express protest."

Peres said at the meeting that in a state like Israel, with a pluralism of views, both religious and anti-religious coercion are inadmissible.

Morasha Minister without Portfolio Yosef Shapira said that the memorial opposite the Prime Minister's Office to Emil Grunzweig (the murdered Peace Now demonstrator) should serve as a warning to all of the damage which "a small group of fanatics" could wreak.

Aguda MK Avraham Shapiro said that it is imperative to adhere scrupulously to the status quo on religious observance in public life.

Shamir, in a radio interview after the meeting, said danger lies in the support which fringe groups have managed to mobilize lately among wider circles. These fringe groups involved in provocation must again be isolated, Shamir said. Here and there, he added, the status quo on religious observance had indeed been eroded by certain mayors.

Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Avraham Shapira said that violence and destruction of property are forbidden by the Torah. "But the main problem is the collapse of the status quo," he said.

Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev said the first priority is to restore respect for the law, and he sharply criticized Aguda MK Menahem Porush's announcement last week that he personally would spray paint on bus shelters.

Shinui MK Mordechai Virshupski said: "There is no such thing as two camps pitted against each other. Apart from the one deplorable arson incident at a synagogue, the secular community is not violent and does not take the law into its own hands. But the liberties of the secular Israelis are being constantly eroded."

Kollek said: "We closed 40 streets to Sabbath traffic in Jerusalem, but

the ultra-Orthodox are still not satisfied."

MK Zevulun Hammer (National Religious Party) said: "The secular community must understand that not everybody can live with the sight of nude posters in bus shelters."

Davar Editor Hanna Zemer of the Editors Committee said: "Most young people in this country refuse to live with Mea She'arim-style observance, and when they are told they cannot have Friday evening cinema they fear that next they won't be allowed to go to the beach on Shabbat."

Police Inspector-General David Kraus said he had conferred with the rabbis of the *Eda Haredit* and got the impression they were trying to calm tempers.

Several dozen Citizens Rights Movement activists took to the streets of Jerusalem yesterday and placed posters against religious coercion on bus stops throughout the capital.

On bus stops which had been burned, they put up posters saying: "Burned with the blessings of Rabbi Schach." (Rabbi Eliezer Schach is the patron of the non-Hassidic elements of Agudat Israel and of the Sephardi Shas group.)

On bus stops which had not been torched, the posters said: "Ensure that this bus stop is not burned by religious extremists."

The action was the first in a series planned by the CRM to counter what it sees as growing religious extremism.

Police Inspector-General David Kraus was encouraged in some measure by his conversations with leaders of the ultra-Orthodox *Eda Haredit*, whose followers are suspected of most of the bus-shelter attacks in recent weeks.

Ultra-Orthodox Jews in Petah Tikva, led by the city's chief rabbi, Baruch Salomon, kept their promise to Kraus and did not demonstrate against the Friday night screening of movies at the Helchal Cinema.

The decision not to demonstrate came after a meeting between Kraus and Salomon last Wednesday.

(Continued on back page)

Latest move in crackdown on PLO and supporters

Jordan blackballs 34 W. Bank newsmen

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Jordan has reportedly ordered the arrest of 34 West Bank journalists if they enter the East Bank, and imposed an official media boycott of major West Bank newspapers and press agencies that have criticized Jordan's policies towards the PLO and expressed support for the organization.

The blacklisted journalists include editors and writers of almost all East Jerusalem newspapers, who have come out in support of the PLO in recent weeks. Their names are being held at Jordan River crossing points at the Allenby and Damriya bridges, and at Amman airports. All face trial before a military court on charges of slander and defamation, according to the *Al-Fajr* newspaper in East Jerusalem.

The journalists published sharp condemnations of the move in advertisements over the weekend. Jordanian Minister of Information Mohammed Khatib, acting on orders from "very senior sources," prohibited Jordan's press and broad-

cast media from using any major West Bank newspapers and press agencies as sources for reports on the territories, *Al-Fajr* said.

The publications to be boycotted include the *Al-Quds*, *Al-Fajr* and *Al-Sha'ab* newspapers, as well as *Al-Awda* magazine. Use of the

PLO's new 'peace list'

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The PLO has recently put together a new list of proposed Palestinian participants for Middle East peace talks, replacing its previous candidates for a Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating team, the East Jerusalem *Al-Nahar* newspaper reported Friday.

The new list includes 11 Palestinians representing "various points of view," who would be ready to join talks "if peace efforts succeeded," the paper said.

The paper did not name the candidates, but said the list includes "new faces," and excludes Palestinians proposed by the PLO last year.

leftist *Al-Mithaq* and Communist *Al-Talia* has also been banned.

Informed sources said the moves were the latest in a series of measures against PLO members and supporters in Jordan and the territories.

In recent weeks Jordan has turned back pro-PLO activists from the territories at the Jordan bridges, and closed two Fatah publications in Amman. A number of PLO activists in Jordan have also been arrested.

At the same time, Jordan has permitted Fatah's "Western Front" commander, Abu Jihad, to continue directing actions against Israel from Amman.

In other West Bank developments, informed sources confirmed yesterday that Israel has approved the reopening of a West Bank Chamber of Industry. The approval was communicated Wednesday to a delegation of six Hebron industrialists by Defence Minister Rabin, who met them in the city.

The chamber is expected to facilitate coordination between West Bank importers and exporters and the military government.

Iraq-Syria detente talks in question

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — The reconciliation meeting between the foreign ministers of Syria and Iraq will not materialize unless the Syrian leadership pledges to discontinue its political and military support for Iraq's Persian Gulf war foe, Iran, gulf-based Arab diplomatic sources said yesterday.

A meeting set for Friday was called off.

Foreign Ministers Tariq Aziz of Iraq and Farouk al-Shara were to meet Friday at Jordanian King Hussein's behest to patch up seven years of differences bordering on potentially explosive animosity.

In an 11th-hour development that was not unexpected, the two sides decided to postpone the meeting, ostensibly on account of inadequate preparations.

The meeting was to take place at a border point between the two neighbouring Arab countries, and Arab diplomats said the prospects for convening it were dim.

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AMSTERDAM	14-26	14-26	Clear
BRUSSELS	15-25	15-25	Clear
CHICAGO	13-22	13-22	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	14-24	14-24	Clear
FRANKFURT	15-25	15-25	Clear
GENEVA	14-24	14-24	Clear
HONG KONG	27-31	27-31	Clear
JOHANNESBURG	18-28	18-28	Clear
LONDON	14-24	14-24	Clear
MADRID	15-25	15-25	Clear
MONTREAL	11-21	11-21	Clear
NEW YORK	13-23	13-23	Cloudy
OSLO	11-21	11-21	Clear
PARIS	14-24	14-24	Clear
SAO PAULO	17-27	17-27	Clear
STOCKHOLM	15-25	15-25	Clear
TOKYO	24-28	24-28	Clear
TORONTO	13-23	13-23	Clear
VIENNA	14-24	14-24	Clear
ZURICH	14-24	14-24	Clear

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Hot and dry

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Min-Max
Jerusalem	52	12-25	37
Golan	48	16-27	30
Nahariya	50	14-27	29
Safed	49	14-24	29
Haifa Port	50	14-24	29
Tiberias	49	14-24	29
Nazareth	49	14-24	29
Afula	49	14-24	29
Sharon	50	14-24	29
Tel Aviv	67	20-26	32
B-4 Airport	62	14-27	33
Jericho	37	21-35	29
Cairo	70	24-36	39
Beersheba	46	16-30	35
Eilat	20	23-37	40

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

On the 30th day after her passing, a memorial meeting will be held for the late Hadassah Samuel on Tuesday, June 17 at 6.30 p.m. at Wizo Jerusalem, 1 Mapu Street. The meeting will be addressed by Raya Jaglom, Dina Werth, Walter Eytan and Jules Braunschvig.

To participate in the Hebrew University Board of Governors meeting: Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Silecky (Argentina); Isadore Magid (Australia); Gabriel Tolkowsky (Belgium); Mr. and Mrs. Charles Balinsky, Joseph Berman, Mrs. Neri Bloomfield, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bronfman, Justice and Mrs. Samuel Freedman, Dr. and Mrs. Gerald Halbert, Mrs. Berta Lunenfeld, Mrs. Sadie Miller, Moses Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. David Peters, Mrs. Carol Rosenfield and Ben Stein (Canada); Dr. Hans Weinberger (Denmark); Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Harari (Mexico); Mr. and Mrs. Jose Anidjar, Eli Chetrit and Mr. and Mrs. Max Mazin (Spain); Mr. and Mrs. Basilio Bernat (Uruguay); Prof. Howard Adelson, Judah Adelson, Mr. and Mrs. Raphael Ben Aroya, Mr. and Mrs. Russ Berrie, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Bogen, Prof. Moshe Carmilly, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Cohodas, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cohen, Mrs. Lonny Darwin, Mrs. Marion Dejur, Prof. Joel Elkes, Dalck Feith, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Charlotte Jacobson, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lafer, Mrs. Arlene Layton, Mrs. Frieda Lewis, Leonard Lieberman, Henry Metzger, Mrs. Heidi Munday, Mrs. Ruth Popkin, Dr. Samuel Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Rosenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rothberg, Mrs. Bunnee Taft, Mrs. Bernice Tannenbaum, Lewis Warshauer, Mrs. Ruth Warshauer, Mrs. Ruth Wechsler and Robert D. Zuckerman (U.S.A.); Mr. and Mrs. John Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Elise Rothkopf and Dr. and Mrs. Adolfo Starosta (Venezuela).

From Spain: Camilo Jose Cela, accompanied by Mrs. Celia and Mrs. Carmen Mateu, to receive an Honorary Doctorate at the Hebrew University Convocation, Thursday.

From South Africa: Mr. Mendel Kaplan, with Mrs. Kaplan, to receive an Honorary Doctorate at the Hebrew University Convocation, Thursday.

To participate in the Hebrew University Board of Governors meeting, and to receive Honorary Doctorates at the Convocation, Thursday: Edward Bronfman (Canada), and Isaac Becker (Mexico), accompanied by Mrs. Becker.

ARRIVALS

International businessman Howard Sterling, his wife Linda and daughter Fanny. North American members of the Board of Directors of the New Israel Fund: David Aron, President; Franklin Fisher, Treasurer; Linda Brodman, Secretary; Sandra Brewster; William Goodman; Ann Lennay; Elizabeth Melamed; Arthur Samuchon; Henry Vorenberg; Edward Watzner.

LIBERIAN FM TO VISIT

Liberian Foreign Minister Dr. J. Bernard Blamo is to arrive in Israel today for a week's stay. The Liberian Embassy announced yesterday. During his visit, Blamo is to meet President Herzog, Prime Minister Peres and Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee Chairman Abba Eban. Blamo will also visit holy sites in Jerusalem and Nazareth.

CORRECTION

Zionist activist Boris Chernobylski was not sent to Siberia, as reported on last Wednesday's back page. He served 15 days' administrative detention and performed menial tasks.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

NY college's vice dean admits that he smuggled cocaine into Israel

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — The vice dean of New York University's medical school confessed last Wednesday at the Tel Aviv District Court that he had smuggled drugs into Israel to earn money for his wife's gynecological surgery, according to his attorney.

Danny Schuster, 30, an American citizen, and his Israeli wife Orli were arrested on April 27 at her father's apartment in Ramat Gan, after the police found a briefcase containing 919 grams of cocaine hidden in a closet.

Narcotics unit detectives, working on a tip that came as part of an elaborate investigation, believed that the couple were part of a drug-smuggling ring.

The cocaine was valued at \$138,000, reportedly one of the largest amounts of the drug ever seized in Israel.

Schuster told the court that he was asked to make the delivery by an Israeli in New York named Rafi. He allegedly agreed to do it as he needed the money for surgery for his wife, who, without the operation, could not bear children.

He also claimed in court that his wife, who pleaded not guilty, knew nothing about the drug delivery which earned him two free tickets to Israel and \$5,000.

Attorney David Yiftah, who represents the couple, entered a plea of guilty to charges in Schuster's name, but asked to postpone the verdict until character witnesses invited to testify on his behalf could arrive in Israel. The character witnesses were reported to be professors.

May's inflation rate likely to be 2 per cent or lower

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economics Reporter

The cost-of-living payment to be paid with June salaries will be decided today after the May inflation rate is announced by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Treasury officials estimate that the rate of inflation will be from 1.5-2 per cent, thus making the C-o-L payment about 6 per cent.

The need to pay the compensation is expected to lead industrialists and exporters to press for devaluation, or for larger subsidies for exports. The industrialists claim that the frozen exchange rate with the dollar and rising prices have cut their profits and harmed exports.

But senior officials of the government and the Bank of Israel agree that a devaluation would be counterproductive. The decision last week to reduce employers' contributions to the National Insurance Institute by 5 per cent will protect profits and make a devaluation unnecessary, they say.

A delegation of senior American officials and economists is to arrive here today. Among the delegations' members are Herbert Stein and Stanley Fischer, who in 1985 drafted a 10-point document on the Israeli economy which is thought to be a model for the government's economic stabilization plan.

The talks are to be held within the framework of the Joint Economic Development Group, established in 1984 by both countries for the discussion of Israel's economic policy.

Government sources have informed *The Jerusalem Post* that Fischer and Stein will be told that a devaluation is not now needed. Devaluation will probably be necessary in January, however, when Israel will have to reduce customs barriers by 40 per cent in accordance with the free-trade accords with the Common Market, the sources said.



A police detective examines the swastika and Star of David painted at the entrance to the Austrian Consulate on Rehov Hovevei Zion in Jerusalem late Thursday night. (Rahamim Israeli)

WJC erred over Waldheim-Schindler

By LIOA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — In retrospect, the World Jewish Congress's handling of the Waldheim affair was a mistake, according to American Jewish leader Rabbi Alexander Schindler. Schindler left Soroka Hospital here following a three-week convalescence from a heart attack. He is to return to the U.S. today or tomorrow.

Schindler is a vice president of the WJC, but says he was not party to the decision concerning Waldheim. He said it was important to review the case and unearth the truth, but the WJC had gone about it the wrong way. "The result is that there is more anti-Semitism than before, the Jews of Austria are in danger and Waldheim is president," he said, adding that the best way to approach the affair would have been through a third, non-Jewish party.

Now, he believes, Jews should shun Austria, and especially boycott conferences held there.

Bank Discount still discussing Bejski report

By PINHAS LANDAU

Israel Discount Bank broke its silence regarding the Bejski Commission report on the bank-share collapse by announcing on Friday that its board had held its third meeting regarding the report's recommendations. The bank chairman, Raphael Recanat, returned to Israel last week from New York and took part in the meeting.

Thursday, June 19 is the expiration date of the second 30-day period set by the commission in which time the heads of the banks were to resign or be dismissed by their boards.

The spokesman indicated that the bank would make a further announcement before that date. Israel Discount has yet to fulfill any of the report's recommendations.

Compromise deal for Liberal Centrists

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — Leaders of the new Liberal Centre Party reported last night that they had reached an accommodation to keep their newborn party from falling apart.

The leaders, who met in Jewish Agency Chairman Arye Dulin's home over the weekend, enlarged both the party council and executive, and yielded to the demands of former minister Yitzhak Berman that greater representation be accorded to groups of "newcomers."

This will chiefly benefit former MK Yitzhak Yitzhaki, who heads a group which did not defect from the Liberal wing of the Likud, unlike the



Moslem militiamen from the Amal movement take time out on Thursday afternoon to watch a World Cup football match on TV while heavy shells fall on the Shatila refugee camp some 20 metres away. (AFP telephoto)

Soviets tried to patch up PLO differences

By WLADIMIR STRUMINSKI
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BONN. — The Soviet Union recently tried to bring about a reconciliation between rival wings of the PLO, sources here told *The Jerusalem Post*.

The Soviets reportedly planned a meeting between Arafat loyalists and rebels within the PLO in Algiers, but it did not materialize.

The sources pointed out that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev met Arafat in April at the East German Communist Party congress in East Berlin.

In another development, the German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* reported last week that Yugoslavia is training PLO members at its military academies. It said a Yugoslav diplomat here confirmed this during a conversation at the federal chancellery. The diplomat added that the PLO members were accepted as individuals and not in groups.

According to information available to the German government, members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine have undergone training in Yugoslavia, the German daily reported. There was no confirmation, however, of reports that the PFLP has bases in Belgrade.

Pandas found in new Chinese habitat

PEKING (Reuters). — China's endangered giant pandas have been found for the first time in the south-western province of Yunnan, an official newspaper has reported.

The cuddly black-and-white creatures, believed to number only about 1,000, have previously only been found in the central and northern provinces of Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu.

The newspaper, which reached Peking Friday, said a researcher in a remote area of Yunnan near the Burmese border found a farmer feeding a pair of pandas.

Record attendance at HU governors' meeting

Jerusalem Post Staff

A record of 220 participants from 14 countries, have arrived for the 48th annual meeting of the Hebrew University international board of governors.

The formal opening session is to take place tomorrow evening at the Wise Auditorium at the Givat Ram campus. It will include a keynote address on the stabilization of the economy by Prof. Michael Bruno.

Capping the week's events will be the convocation at Mt. Scopus on Thursday with the participation of Vice Premier Shamir.

CHIC THEFT. — A Dallas cleaning woman allegedly stole nearly \$700,000 worth of designer gowns by secreting them in her vacuum cleaner during nightly runs at the posh Neiman-Marcus department store here, police said.

Lerner, composer and playwright, at 67

NEW YORK (AP). — Alan Jay Lerner, the composer, playwright and lyricist who penned such Broadway successes as "Brigadoon," "My Fair Lady" and "Gigi," died here yesterday of lung cancer. He was 67.

Lerner had been ill for about five months and hospitalized for the last two, said Sydney Gruson, a longtime friend and vice-chairman of *The New York Times*.

At Lerner's bedside when he died were his wife, the English musical comedy actress Liz Robertson, daughters Jennifer and Liza, and son Michael. A third daughter, Susan, was in Los Angeles, according to Gruson.

Rain in Galilee

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A sudden change in the weather brought rain to Galilee and elsewhere in the north on Thursday, giving thousands of Shavuot holidaymakers visiting the region an unexpected drenching.

The rain, which lasted an hour and fell on most of the area from Nazareth northwards, was preceded by strong winds.

No serious accidents were reported, despite the slippery road conditions.

Farmers, facing a cutback in their water supplies, welcomed the shower, saying that every drop counts.

'Gaddafi made sexual advances to three newswomen'

By WALTER RUBY

NEW YORK. — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Gaddafi made sexual advances to three women correspondents earlier this year, *The New York Times* reported yesterday.

In a story entitled "Many Faces of Gaddafi: Showman and Survivor," the *Times* Middle East correspondent Judith Miller relates that earlier this year five newswomen were invited by Gaddafi to his Bedouin tent inside the heavily fortified Bab el-Azziziya military barracks in Tripoli to meet his wife Safiya and his seven children.

According to Miller's account, "For more than two hours Colonel Gaddafi portrayed the role of devoted husband, loving father and benevolent leader...He spoke about his personal life, his hopes and dreams, his desire for peace and his respect for the American people."

"The colonel might have carried the family scene off convincingly had another invitation not been issued outside the tent. After the interview, the reporters were escorted to a nearby office building to join Col. Gaddafi for tea. One by one, three of the five women were invited in succession into a tiny room containing only a bed and television set. There, Gaddafi made sexual advances at each of them and was rebuffed."

Miller noted that, "Since coming to power in 1969, Gaddafi has tried, through interviews and news conferences, to portray himself as an incor-

Appeal backfires on Arab beater

BEERSHEBA (Itim). — A local judge on Thursday imposed a heavier sentence than he had originally intended after a man found guilty of causing bodily harm asked for leniency because his victim was an Arab.

In finding Nissim Kahalon, 27, of Beersheba, guilty of beating Mohammed Abu Arwan about the head and face, Magistrate Shmuel Mintzer said the court should remember that Kahalon had no criminal past and that he had already compensated Abu Arwan.

But when Kahalon asked the court for clemency because his victim was an Arab and that he himself was a newly observant Jew, Mintzer gave him a month in jail and an additional three months suspended.

The magistrate reminded Kahalon that the Bible enjoins Jews not to mistreat the stranger in their midst. Some believe that the stranger is fair game for anyone who wants to harm him, however, and the courts must uphold this twisted view, Mintzer said.

3 Israelis in UK court on drugs smuggling charge

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Three Israelis and an Englishman appeared in court on Friday charged with smuggling marijuana with a street value of £5 million into Britain.

Customs officers seized the drugs after trailing a freight container from the east coast port of Felixstowe, through Sheffield and Manchester, finally stopping it in London.

Two tons of marijuana were discovered in the container, which police believe had been imported from Lebanon.

The three Israelis were named as Yitzhak Ferman, a 30-year-old export agent; Asher Saban, 29, described as a TV producer; and 32-year-old Moshe Shtroum, a motor dealer. They gave London addresses when they made their brief court appearance and were remanded in custody until next Friday.

BEIRUT

(Continued from Page One)

"Is this not the time to end the Lebanese tragedy... stop the bloodshed...? Is this not the time to allow peace to embrace your homes and prosperity to return to your homeland?" he said.

He said Saudi Arabia had spared no efforts to help restore peace to Lebanon.

Kassab and the other leaders said in Damascus Friday they would do their utmost to endorse the latest accord, which includes measures to restore order throughout West Beirut.

They agreed in talks with Khaddam on the need for a new security force to maintain order in the Moslem sector and a renewed truce at the camps.

In Damascus on Friday, Lebanese Moslem leaders pledged not to allow Palestinians to build a state within a state in Lebanon, but urged an immediate cease-fire at the Beirut camps.

The Shi'ite Amal movement has charged Palestinian Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat with trying to build up his military might in the Lebanese capital, and Amal fighters have ringed the camps to curb Palestinian power.

Palestinian sources told reporters that four people, including an elderly woman, were killed and 13 injured in the camps during fighting there Friday. As many as 14 people are estimated to have died in 24 days of fighting in the area.

Under the cease-fire, joint observation posts would be set up, army and police would take over from Amal checkpoints ringing the camps and rival fighters would be withdrawn.

The PNFSS would be responsible for security inside the camps.

In Christian East Beirut, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, Cardinal John O'Connor, arrived on a three-day visit. Before meeting Jemayel, O'Connor told reporters he would do whatever he could to help free 22 foreigners, including five Americans, believed kidnapped by militant Moslem groups in Lebanon.

"Naturally, I'll do whatever I can to assist," he said, adding that he would not interfere in any negotiations already under way to release the hostages. (Reuters, AFP)

Bomb thrown at bus

No one was hurt when a petrol bomb was thrown at an Egged bus on Thursday afternoon as it was passing the Shatila refugee camp north of Jerusalem. The bus however sustained some damage. (Itim)

European Community to weigh new sanctions against Pretoria

By ANDREW HIGGINS
PARIS (Reuters). — France said yesterday it wanted its European Community partners to impose new sanctions against Pretoria and planned to press for restrictions on South African food products at a foreign ministers' meeting tomorrow.

Secretary of State for Human Rights Claude Malhuret said in a radio interview that France was in favour of new measures following Thursday's declaration of a nationwide state of emergency in the white-ruled republic.

The governments of Denmark and Ireland have already said they are ending all trading links with Pretoria.

In The Hague, the Dutch Foreign Minister said the Netherlands, which currently holds the presidency of the community, wanted a ban on South African vegetables, fruit and wine. And Norway yesterday began investigating ways of imposing a full trade boycott on South Africa.

A spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry said France was ready to

put new economic pressure on Pretoria, saying a set of restrictions on imports of wine, fruit and vegetables was a likely possibility.

Restrictions on food imports were among measures suggested by members of the Commonwealth's Eminent Persons Group, whose warnings of a blood bath in South Africa have increased pressure for sanctions.

But diplomats said any such move would probably face opposition from Britain and West Germany, both of which continue to resist appeals for sanctions.

The community already has a range of measures in force against Pretoria, including an oil embargo and a ban on arms sales and security equipment.

Meanwhile, President Reagan said yesterday that the continuing violent clashes in South Africa now constituted outright civil war.

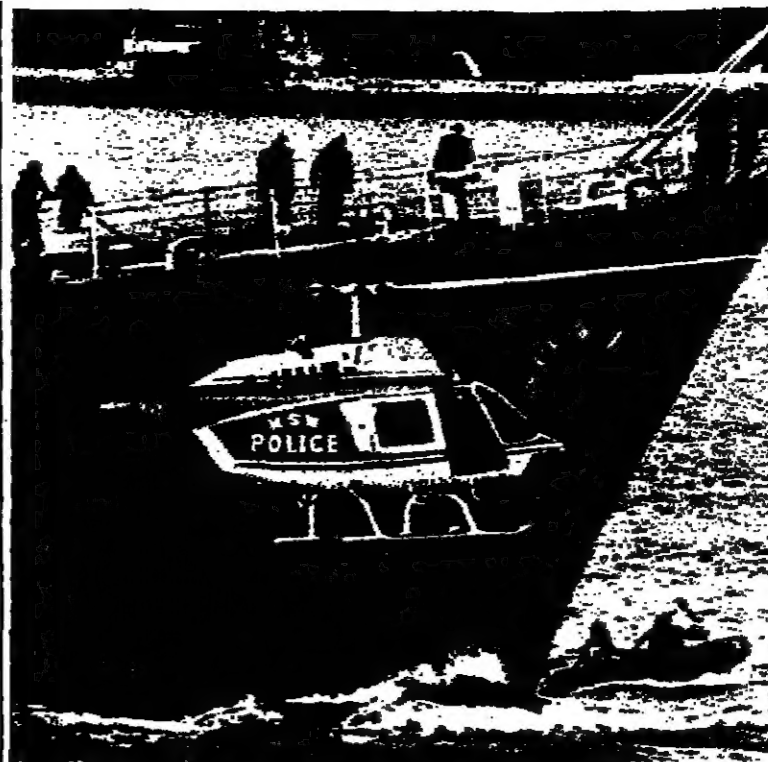
Earlier, Reagan urged all South Africans to exercise maximum restraint during the tense days leading up to the anniversary of the bloody Soweto uprising on Monday.

Speaking at a White House press luncheon, Reagan reaffirmed his opposition to economic sanctions on South Africa, saying he thought they would be ineffective as well as harmful to the people the administration was trying to help.

Secretary of State George Shultz condemned the South African state of emergency but also said Washington remained opposed to sanctions that would diminish U.S. influence on events there.

Speaking in a news conference beamed to European capitals, Shultz said the U.S. was committed to supporting an end to apartheid "not through massive violence but through negotiation."

In New York, city officials declared yesterday African National Congress (ANC) Day after the outlawed South African opposition movement. Thousands of anti-apartheid protesters also gathered yesterday to march on Central Park for a huge rally demanding U.S. economic sanctions against the South African government.



Australian Port Authority boat, at extreme lower right, and helicopter attempt to head off rubber boat with anti-nuclear protesters demonstrating against visit to Sydney of two U.S. warships yesterday. Seven persons were arrested on charges relating to the incident.

Reagan seen hedging on abrogation of Salt II

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz appear to have backed away from the decision to abrogate the unratified Salt-2 treaty later this year.

Reagan said in a televised news conference Wednesday night that the Soviet Union still has time to act to forestall the U.S. move. He also praised Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev as the "first Russian leader to my knowledge that has ever voluntarily voiced the idea of reducing and even eliminating nuclear weapons."

Under repeated questioning, Reagan refused to say definitively if the U.S. would go over the limits set by the 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

His reluctance contrasted with his toughly worded announcement last month that it made no sense for the U.S. to abide by the "fatally flawed" treaty while the Soviet Union, he alleged, violated it.

In Brussels, Shultz on Friday denied that the Reagan administration had publicly declared the Salt-2 treaty was dead, amid confusion about Washington's verdict on the superpowers' strategic arms control pact.

He said the U.S. stance on the accord, signed by then-President Jimmy Carter and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, was based on a policy of mutual restraint by both superpowers.

Shultz insisted during the news conference beamed to Western Europe that no one in the administration had described the treaty as "dead," but reporters said he failed to clarify its exact status in the eyes of the administration.

White House chief spokesman Larry Speakes said on Thursday according to news reports from Washington: "Salt is dead. The Salt treaty no longer exists."

The Soviet Union, meanwhile, has offered sharp cuts in strategic nuclear weapons in return for an agreement with the U.S. to prolong the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty by 15 to 20 years. Soviet sources said on Friday.

They said a proposal tabled by Moscow at the Geneva arms talks last Wednesday called for both sides to agree to a strategic warhead limit of just over 6,000 — nearly 40 per cent below present levels.

The U.S. would be able to keep 1,650 delivery systems under such an accord, while Moscow would have to cut back its systems to 1,250, the sources said.

Soviet chief arms negotiator Viktor Karpov announced that Moscow had also offered to exclude British and French nuclear systems from an initial deal on scrapping medium-range weapons in Europe as long as they agreed not to increase their arsenals.

Olympic using Lebanese jets as crews stay out 4th day

ATHENS (AP). — Olympic Airways yesterday began using Lebanese jetliners to cope with a continued strike by its pilots and flight engineers which has grounded most of its fleet for four days.

A spokesman for Olympic, the national carrier, said only 12 domestic and five international flights were scheduled yesterday, while more than 60 were cancelled.

Transport Ministry sources said jetliners and crews leased from Middle East Airlines (MEA) carried out 12 of the 17 flights. Flights by foreign airlines are not affected by the strike.

A government announcement said the walk-out by the airline's 396 pilots and 134 flight engineers was costing the airline an estimated 150 to 200 million drachmas (up to \$1.4m.) a day.

The pilots have defied a civil mobilization order imposed by the government to keep the airline flying

during Greece's important tourist season.

Five pilots were jailed, four of them yesterday, and are awaiting trial on charges of defying the civil mobilization order. The charges carry a penalty of five to ten years imprisonment.

Another pilot was arrested on Friday for refusing to fly, while arrest warrants have been issued for 13 more pilots and a flight engineer, a spokesman for the district attorney's office said.

The strikers are seeking a 6 per cent pay hike and more fringe benefits. Olympic pilots earn on average 250,000 drachmas (\$1,785) monthly, while flight engineers get an average 170,000 drachmas (\$1,214).

A two-year wage freeze imposed by the government as part of an austerity programme bans increases for higher-paid workers.

Chinese to fire 2 U.S. satellites into space orbit

PEKING (Reuters). — A Chinese concern signed a contract yesterday to launch two U.S.-built communications satellites into space, an American executive said.

Henry Schwartz, chairman of Terastec, Inc., told Reuters his company signed a launch reservation contract in Peking with the China Great Wall Industry Corp., the commercial arm of the Ministry of Astronautics.

Schwartz said the accord called for the first of the two satellites to be thrust into orbit by a Chinese Long March-3 rocket by the end of next year, with the second to be launched six months later.

"It's the first contract of its kind, using Chinese technology to launch American satellites," Schwartz said.

Analysts say Peking is pressing efforts to gain a foothold in the world market, marked by heavy demand for launches after a series of failures in the European and U.S. space programmes.

Iraqis claim two Iranian jets downed

BAGHDAD (AP). — Iraqi warplanes in a dogfight yesterday shot down two U.S.-built Iranian jet fighters that tried to bomb civilian population centres in the northern Iraqi Kurdistan region, a military spokesman said.

The spokesman, quoted by the state-run radio, said the Iranian F-5 jet fighters in the morning tried to raid "civilian neighbourhoods in the communities of Kurish and Mawat ravine in northern Iraq."

Iraqi warplanes scrambled over the area, about 15 kilometres west of the Iran-Iraq border, and shot down the intruding planes.

There was no immediate comment from Iran, at war with Iraq since September 1980, on the Baghdad communiqué.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Thatcher: No hard feelings for bomber

LONDON (Reuters). — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Friday she had no personal feelings about the man convicted of trying to kill her and her cabinet in 1984 but reiterated support for the death penalty.

Patrick Magee, 35, was found guilty on Wednesday of murdering five people and attempting to blow up Thatcher and her ministers during the Conservative Party conference in Brighton, a resort on the southern English coast. Sentence is expected this week.

"I have no personal feelings except of total hatred and contempt for violence because it means people cannot get their own way by persuasion," she told a television interviewer who asked how she felt about Magee, who faces life imprisonment.

"I have always voted for the return of capital punishment," Thatcher said, but added that her reiteration of support for capital punishment was not made in reference to Magee's case.

Greece criticizes UN report on Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS (AFP). — A report from U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar that partly blamed Greek Cypriots for the stalemate in Cyprus has been dismissed as "a mistake" by the Greek ambassador to the U.N.

Ambassador Mihalis Dountas said the report was incomplete, hastily prepared and perhaps "calculated to bring further concessions from the Greek Cypriots" after 18 months of stalled talks with their Turkish Cypriot counterparts.

The Secretary-General, who has been mediating the talks, blamed the deadlock on Greek Cypriot leaders who rejected a framework agreement proposed by him and accepted by Turkish Cypriot chief Rauf Denktaş.

Roman-Eastern church dialogue disrupted

VATICAN CITY (AP). — The six-year theological dialogue for full reunion between Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches has hit a snag after its latest session was disrupted by the boycott of several key Orthodox church leaders.

For one reason or another, 13 of the 28 delegates representing 14 Eastern Orthodox Churches did not attend the meeting with 28 Roman

A three-member Soviet Foreign Ministry team arrived in Cyprus Friday to discuss Moscow's first detailed plan to end the country's entrenched ethnic division.

The delegation, led by Ivanovic Minakov, deputy director of the ministry's fifth political directorate, arrived amid charges by Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş that Greek Cypriots were blocking UN efforts towards a Cyprus solution.

Main elements of the proposals, rejected by Turkish Cypriots, are an international meeting aimed at drafting a treaty settlement, a system of international guarantees excluding foreign intervention in Cyprus, and removal of all foreign troops and bases.

14 dead in Portuguese forest fire

LISBON (Reuters). — Fourteen Portuguese firemen and civilian volunteers were killed yesterday in a forest fire blazing uncontrollably along a 30 kilometre front near the northern town of Agueda.

"There are now 14 dead, 12 of them firemen, and nine injured," a spokesman at Agueda Hospital told Reuters as a black cloud of smoke and ash drifted westwards over the town.

London parade marks queen's birthday

LONDON (Reuters). — Queen Elizabeth rode through the streets of London for her annual birthday military parade yesterday despite fears of reprisal attacks by Irish or Libyan guerrillas.

Police, some of them marksmen, on rooftops along the route, kept

A fire authority spokesman said the death toll could rise.

"The situation is out of control at the moment and a number of hamlets have been evacuated," the spokesman said, adding that the army had been asked to provide extra fire-fighters and transport. More than 300 firemen and volunteers were fighting to control the flames which were being fanned by a stiff north-east wind, he said.

watch in one of the most stringent security operations staged in Britain, security sources said. Despite calls that she use a bullet-proof car, the queen rode her black mare, Burmese, to and from the trooping of the colour marking her official birthday. She was 60 on April 21.

Jazz great Benny Goodman dies at 77

NEW YORK (Reuters). — Jazz great Benny Goodman, the "king of swing," who died Friday aged 77 of an apparent heart attack, ushered in an era of rhythmic dance music in the late 1930s that became beloved around the world.

Goodman died at his New York apartment where he was preparing for a classical concert in late August. Besides jazz, Goodman loved classical music and had some of the 20th century's greatest composers write for him.

Goodman was the first musician to feature a racially integrated band and he was the first to bring jazz to Carnegie Hall.

With such high-flying numbers as *Sing, Sing, Sing* and *Stomping at the Savoy*, Goodman established a musical style that influenced such later greats as Glenn Miller, Tommy Dorsey, Artie Shaw, Harry James, and Gene Krupa.

After his historical Carnegie Hall concert in 1938, the bespectacled



Benny Goodman, in a 1958 photograph. (UPI)

Goodman, waving his "mellow licorice stick" clarinet in wide arcs, led his band for 10 years before starting a career as guest artist with bands, orchestras and schools around the world that continued through the 1980s.

Knighthood for American who beat miners

LONDON (Reuters). — The American who steered Britain's state coal industry through a bruising year-long miners' strike was given one of the country's top honours yesterday.

Ian MacGregor, brought from the U.S. by Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to pull the industry back into profit, was made a knight in Queen Elizabeth's birthday honours.

MacGregor, 73, whose tactics were frequently reviled by the miners' union, traditional backbone of the British Labour movement, re-

tires as National Coal Board chairman in August.

He was eligible for the honour as he has dual British nationality, unlike Irish rock star and charity fundraiser Bob Geldof, given an honorary knighthood last week. MacGregor can use the title "Sir".

The honour, for John Egan, who breathed new life into luxury British car-maker Jaguar, which is currently breaking sales records abroad.

Ballerina Merle Park, head of the Royal Ballet School, is made a

Dame. Former England cricket captain George "Gubby" Allen, 83, is also knighted.

Three people become Lords, the top honour. They include journalist William Deedes, 73, former editor of the right-of-centre *Daily Telegraph* and a former Conservative member of Parliament and junior minister.

The first Race Relations Board chairman, Mark Bonham Carter, and Sir Philip Moore, who has just retired as the Queen's private secretary also receive life peerages.

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Canada — Israel Conference
"Cultural Identities and Global Communications"
JUNE 15 — 18, 1986
MAIERSDORF FACULTY CLUB, MOUNT SCOPUS

MONDAY, JUNE 16
08:00-11:00 SESSION I
CULTURAL IDENTITIES AND GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS
Chair: Yeshayahu Nir, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
KEYNOTE ADDRESSES
Yitzhak Navon, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education and Culture
Charles Delfin, Communications expert, Ottawa
Elihu Katz, Hebrew University of Jerusalem

11:30-13:30 SESSION II
CULTURE AND MEDIA
Chair: Richard T. Clippingsdale, Carleton University, Ottawa
Gail Valskis, Concordia University, Montreal
Television and Native North Americans in Canada: Implications for Identity and Cultural Integration
Tamar Liebes, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
The Case of "Dallas" and Israeli Audiences
Roger de la Garde, Université de Laval, Quebec
Cultural Resilience and Cultural Engineering: American Cultural Products in Quebec

15:00-17:00 SESSION III
FORM AND FUNCTION IN SPEECH
Chair: Brenda Danet, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Donald MacSwain, Chairman, National Art Centre, Ottawa
Worlds and Words
Eldas Weizmann, Bar-Ilan and Hebrew University
Comparative Research in Speech Communication:
French-Canadian and Hebrew Requests
Ischak Rosh/Rachael Nir, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Ideology and Rhetoric on Israeli Radio — Presentation of Speech in the News

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18
09:00-10:30 SESSION IV
BOUNDARIES AND COMMUNICATION
Chair: Eugene Rothman, Carleton University, Ottawa
David Crowley, McGill University, Montreal
Boundaries and Media Systems
Dov Shinar, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Communications and Nation Building — The Palestinian Case
Chaim Eyal, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Media and Mutual Images of Arab and Israeli Youth

11:00-13:00 SESSION V
COMMUNICATION AND CRISES
Chair: Dina Goren, Tel Aviv University
Micha Yonin, Chairman, Israel Broadcasting Authority
Democracy in Self-Defence: The Media and Meir Kahane
Arthur Siegel, York University, Toronto
Communication in Time of Crises: Canada and Israel
Gabriel Weizmann, University of Haifa
Media and Terror — The Israeli and Canadian Experience
Gerald Cromer, Bar-Ilan and Hebrew University
Attack is the Best Form of Defence: Law and Order News and the Development of Political Identity

14:30-16:30 SESSION VI
MEDIA POLICY, ECONOMICS AND CULTURE: TOWARDS OTTAWA
Chair: Elihu Katz, Hebrew University
Abraham Rotstein, University of Toronto
The Use and Misuse of Economics in Formulating Cultural and Broadcasting Policy
Lora Seltzer, University of British Columbia, Vancouver
Lessons from the Canadian Experience of Regulations
Arnon Zuckerman, Tel Aviv University, President, Israel Producers Association
The Realities of Israeli Broadcasting Policy
David Messer, Ministry of Justice, Jerusalem
The Introduction of Cable T.V. in Israel

17:00-18:30 SESSION VII
CHALLENGES OF JOINT RESEARCH
Chair: Annie Mear, Université de Montréal
DISCUSSANTS:
Abba Cohen, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Shoshana Blum-Kulka, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Richard Budd, Rutgers University, U.S.A.

CANADIAN PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBIT
JUNE 8 — JUNE 21
A special photographic display from the Canadian Museum of Contemporary Photography, Ottawa, will be located in Building No. 7 of the Faculty of Social Science, Mount Scopus.
Photographers: David McMillan and Daniel Conrad

After Peres refuses to get involved in dispute

Head nurses to stay away from work tomorrow

By MENACHEM SHALEV
The Hospital Nurses Division decided last night in Tel Aviv that the country's departmental head nurses will be absent from work tomorrow and Tuesday.

This is the first work sanction decided on by the unofficial hospital nurses' association in a series that may lead to a total abandonment of the hospitals.

The striking departmental nurses are to meet today at Shaare Zedek hospital in Jerusalem to decide on their next steps.

Prime Minister Peres told hospital nurses demonstrating outside his home in Jerusalem yesterday that he would not negotiate with them because they do not constitute a "representative body."

Peres also accused the nurses of attempting to split the Histadrut Nurses' Union and added that he could not lend his hand to such an attempt.

The leaders of the Division expressed their disappointment at the prime minister's attitude. Mary Pinto, one of the leaders of the group, expressed the hope that the prime minister's position was not final and that he would eventually realize that they were demonstrating in front of his house because of their real concern that the hospitals are nearing collapse.

This was Peres's second meeting with nurses who have been demonstrating outside his home since June 4.

In their first meeting, Peres told them he needed time to study their problems. Yesterday, Peres advised the nurses to stop their demonstration and consult with the Histadrut on a proper presentation of their demands.

Shoshana Lavon, one of the leaders of the Hospital Nurses' Division, denied they were trying to split the Histadrut Nurses' Union. What the striking nurses want, she said, is a re-evaluation of the plight of hospital nurses. She added that there was no possibility of achieving this through the chairwoman of the Histadrut Nurses' Union, Ceremita Padan.

Lavon said that Padan had refused to recognize the special circumstances of hospital nurses.

The Histadrut Nurses' Union represents all 22,000 hospital, clinic and community nurses in Israel. Of the 8,000 hospital nurses, most have decided to back the unofficial Hospital Nurses' Division.

The Association of Hospital Nursing Directors, which represents all chief hospital nurses, decided last Tuesday to join the Hospital Nurses' Division, citing in their decision Padan's "irresponsible" leadership and her "distance" from what is happening in the hospitals.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Two more snakes filched

TEL AVIV (Itim). - For the fifth time in the past two months, the snake room in the zoological garden in Tel Aviv was broken into and two black snakes and four rats were stolen.

Boaz Ben-Ya'acobi, a worker at the Society for the Protection of Nature, complained on Wednesday to the police about the theft.

In the five break-ins, dozens of snakes and other animals have been stolen.

Rabbinical court told to justify its ruling

The Jerusalem Rabbinical Court has been ordered by the High Court of Justice to justify its decision denying a woman increased alimony payments unless she sends her seven-year-old daughter to an ultra-Orthodox school. The rabbinical court was given 20 days to show cause why it should not change its decision.

Malka Medizaka said in her request to the High Court that she is not religious and that the rabbinical court has no authority to rule on the kind of education her child should receive because this is not part of the divorce agreement. (Itim)

UK prize for Israeli who worked on leukemia

REHOVOT. - Weizmann Institute biology Prof. Leo Sachs has been awarded a prestigious British prize for his work connected with leukemia. Sachs, head of the institute's Department of Genetics, shares the prize with Dr. D. Metcalf of Melbourne, Australia.

The citation of the Royal Society Wellcome Foundation Prize says it was for the discovery of "factors which regulate growth and differentiation in normal and leukemic blood-forming tissue."

The forgotten settlements that dot the Arava

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - The 20 settlements dotting the Arava, the desert strip between the Dead and Red Seas, "altogether do not comprise more than the population of one city block," an Agriculture Ministry official observed last week.

For that sad state of affairs Nissim Zvili, co-head of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, blames the government for not doing enough to attract more young people to this part of the country. He points out that only \$4 million - about one-third of the total for the Negev - is going to the development of the Arava and its 4,000 settlers.

Mattityahu Drobles, who shares the title with Zvili, says the government may be unintentionally discriminating against Arava settlements.

"When the government decided last year to make Eilat a free-trade zone, it forgot the settlements of the Arava."

"Now, for example, the Yotvata petrol station is doing virtually no business because fuel is much cheaper in Eilat. Residents of the Arava travelling by bus from Tel Aviv have learned that it is cheaper for them to purchase a ticket all the way to Eilat than to their settlement."

He also pointed out that it is difficult for Arava settlements to consider tourism projects because of the economic advantages endorsed by Eilat. Drobles proposes extending the free-trade zone to the Arava.

Settlement Department officials are not optimistic that the population of the region will increase to 6,000 in the next four years as planned. Eilat's population, in the meantime, is expected to increase from 23,000 to 28,000.

Drobles rejected the criticism that the government was spending more on the development of Judea and Samaria than in the Arava. The Arava's problem, which people try to overlook, is that living conditions are difficult and costs are higher, he said. Simple things that a person in the centre of the country takes for granted, like how to deal with a sick child, are major undertakings in the Arava. "In the centre, in a matter of minutes after you have bundled up the child you are at some Magen David Adom first aid station or a hospital," says Drobles. "Here it means a long gruelling ride either to Eilat or Beersheba."

Zvili pointed out that the key to the development of the Arava is greater government involvement,

with special grants for this part of the country and the creation of jobs and new agricultural produce for the settlers.

The two would like the 130 Israeli workers who operate the planned Voice of America relay station in the Arava to be residents of the Arava.

Beyond that, the Settlement Department is investing in research and development projects aimed at improving the local economy.

The Yotvata dairy, for example, is developing new products, such as milk-based desserts and cheeses, with the hope of boosting sales and enabling area farms to increase their milk quotas. Lotan, a kibbutz affiliated with the U.S. Reform Judaism movement, is planning to raise cockatiels, medium-sized parrots, for export.

Kibbutzim in the southern part of the Arava are on the threshold of turning a development project into a commercial venture.

They have been raising githaad sea bream fish, popularly known as Denise fish, originally from the Bardawil lagoon on the Mediterranean Sinai coast. The fish are fetching very high prices in Italy, where about 16 tons have already been exported, at about \$8.50 per kilo.

UJA fund to mark Ben-Gurion's 100th anniversary

\$100 million boost to Negev development

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Negev region leaders, long used to taking a back seat when it comes to the distribution of development funds, are now in the enviable position of trying to decide how to allocate some \$100 million to be made available to them through the United Jewish Appeal.

UJA set up the fund to mark the 100th anniversary of David Ben-Gurion, who, during his lifetime wanted to give Israel's desert south development priority. Although the money has yet to be raised, leaders from the region's 25 towns, local and regional councils are already at odds over where it will go.

At a meeting last week with Prime Minister Peres, it was tentatively agreed to earmark \$30m. for industry, \$20m. each for tourism, agriculture and community services, and \$8m. for roads. The remaining \$2m. would go towards improving the environment.

The "Negev Parliament," Beersheba Municipal spokesman indicated, wants the \$100m. immediately for completion of stalled projects and more money later in future long-term projects some of which are not yet on the drawing board.

Negev leaders, for example, want the govern-

ment to give special incentives to those wishing to set up science-based industries, especially those linked to the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, its research institutes and the Nuclear Research Centre near Dimona. The government could subsidize the training of the specialized personnel, housing, services, rent and local taxes.

Negev leaders clearly feel that if the government would practically give away the installations, forgo taxation and help with marketing, investors would establish themselves in the desert, as was the case during the Sapir era when labour-intensive textile plants flocked to the region.

The paper presented to Peres last week also contained 24 proposed tourism projects for the region, some of them controversial and all of them expensive. For example, Yeroham, which recently went on a general strike demanding more work places for its unemployed, wants \$4m. to develop the artificial Yeroham Lake as a tourist attraction.

In the category of roads and infrastructures, Yeroham again has the largest single request: \$4.4m. for the completion of the last four kilometres of paving for the so-called Oil Road, a short-cut to Beersheba.

The working paper presented to Peres also mentions 10 other road projects now stalled

totalling nearly \$70m. Another \$35m. is needed for a sweet water pipeline along the Dead Sea.

As for agriculture, the \$20m. budget stated has already mushroomed to \$24m. for four projects agreed upon by the Negev representatives. Reservoirs for irrigation, including more drillings for sweet water sources in the Western Negev, total \$12m. Nearly that much more is needed to reschedule farmers' debts and help them set up small industries to augment their income.

The chapter dealing with community services is the most nebulous, probably because the drying up of Project Renewal funds has left many drawing boards idle. The forum wants a sum of \$20m. which it will then divide "in circles of local, spatial and regional importance" after some more data is amassed. In general, the idea is to build more community centres, sports facilities, day care centres for the very young and the very old.

Taken by surprise at the sudden generosity of the prime minister and the UJA, Negev leaders are hard-pressed to come up with a distribution plan. It has therefore suggested that the promised monies be used to complete existing projects and that a steering committee be set up immediately to look into the area's future needs.

The following are the answers to the Bagrut Examination in English, given on June 11, 1986. These answers have been prepared by a private English teacher, and have not been ratified by the Ministry of Education. Certain parts of the exam are common to both four and five points, and the examinee should check his answers accordingly.

Examinees should also note that in some exams the questions were not presented in the order that they are answered here.

5 A INTERNAL

UNSEEN
1 (a) Destruction by chemicals, cutting down and burning.
(b) The human suffering in African countries caused by the drought.
(c) Because of the lack of rain due to less forest.
(d) More desert in Peru.
(e) Do not have this soil; is very thin; does not wash away; have been cut down.

2 (a) 1/1 - creating deserts. 2-floods 3-floods
(b) Hoped to have more land for agriculture.
(c) One plant species will be disappearing every hour.

3 (a) 1. I wish he knew the answer.
(b) Would you mind looking up his telephone number in the directory?
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ONCE AGAIN having babies is in. Prime Minister Peres himself expressed the government's hope that Israel will change the demographic trend by having more children. Statistics show a marked decline in children per family since census have been taken. For example, whereas live births per 1,000 Jews was 31.0 in 1951, the rate was 24.3 in 1970, 23.6 in 1975, 22.0 in 1980 and 21.6 in 1984.

How to change the trend has been given scant attention. Prof. Eliezer Jaffe, a co-founder and executive board member of Zehavi, thinks the psychological climate is not encouraging. "No one speaks of Jewish families being an asset," he declares. "No one in the government makes child-bearing a national priority like exports or aliyah." Thirty years ago, Ben-Gurion awarded money and fame to mothers of 10 children or more, but all that is gone.

Zehavi is the national organization that lobbies for the rights of large families. For over 15 years, a bill has been before the Knesset to legislate real incentives and benefits for families with four or more children.

"Once in three years or so the matter of the Jewish birthrate is brought up in the Knesset. It's like a ritual. Every political party pays lip service to the issue," says Prof. Jaffe ruefully. "But unless there's continued interest, and a sincere effort to help raise the number of Jewish births on a national level, no meaningful progress can be expected."

The organization advocates tax rebates, increased services, discounts and official support for its members. Mothers who remain at home to raise small children should receive the same benefits from the

National Insurance Institute as working women. Employed women should be reimbursed for the extra expense of child care.

It wants day-care centres to be improved, priority given to children of large families, and prices compatible with subsidized nurseries and kindergartens. Otherwise, "it's just not worth placing a child," as one irate career woman put it.

Zehavi endeavours to gain discounts for educational and cultural activities, e.g., music lessons at the community centres or school books through mass purchases. Moreover, it has organized the distribution of surplus fruit and vegetables at greatly reduced prices. Certain shops and services already give discounts to holders of Zehavi cards. Future lobbying will concentrate on achieving rebates for large families in public transportation, municipal services, electricity and water.

"Such benefits are not a matter of welfare," says Prof. Jaffe. "It is simply a recognition of the fact that larger families carry a larger burden and should be reimbursed as a sign of public sympathy."

THE IDEA that incentives, financial or legislative, will significantly improve the birthrate is contested by Hedva and Michael, a young Eilat couple with two children. "For the time being," incentives can help families that already have children," they say, "but they will not bring new babies into the world." In their opinion, the average Israeli couple will ultimately do what is convenient for them.

Avraham, a religious businessman and father of eight, agrees that money alone is not a factor. "It's education and the general atmosphere that will determine the birth-



Rating the birthrate

No one will have more babies for the sake of the state, to make more soldiers, or to increase internal aliyah. But a positive approach from the establishment would make having children easier, writes Leah Abramowitz.

rate," he believes. He suggests interviewing large families and then describing the positive advantages to children who grow up with many brothers and sisters.

"Today the media stresses the disadvantages of raising children. The Western values of materialism, competition, 'do your own thing' get full coverage," he says. "Where are the positive views of the Jewish family? The strength of the ties and warmth that have always been a symbol of our people?"

"Every day should be Holocaust Day," he declares emphatically. "The parents of fallen soldiers should be heard, those who remain with one other child, or even worse, with none. Ask those who travel all the way to Brazil in order to adopt a

baby about the value of each child." Mordechai, a maintenance worker at a Tiberias community centre is himself one of 13. Yet he finds supporting his own brood of four extremely difficult because of the economic conditions.

"I'm not sure I can send my children to the university on my wages," he laments. Times are different from his father's day. Expectations and needs are much greater than they were when he and his siblings were growing up. Mordechai understands those who ask how they can think of bringing another child into the world when they can't make ends meet with their current income. On this, Avraham comments. "We really aren't the masters of our destinies. Do we determine if there's a recession? A war? Do we throw out the

children we have in times of adversity?"

Another approach to the issue was expressed by Benji, owner of a Jerusalem boutique and the mother of nine.

She thinks the joy of having children should be stressed by those who want to influence the national birthrate. "Each child is an individual, another friend. Each enriches the home with his unique contribution."

"Just as there is planned parenthood for abortions and limiting children, there should be planned parenthood to encourage births," says Benji, although she appreciates why so many people are hesitant about enlarging their families.

Israelis are interested in having children, but economic conditions are very difficult today. When you have one child and go up to two, the family increases by 50 per cent. But she speaks from experience when she points out that "when you have seven children and give birth to your eighth, it's not much of an increase."

PROF. JAFFE feels that a policy for increasing the national birthrate must be flexible and adaptable to the very varied backgrounds of the Israeli population. As with aliyah, different groups will be influenced by different factors. He doesn't think that a major campaign exhorting people to have large families will be successful; he advocates influencing couples to have one more child than they contemplated.

"The *haredi* sector will have large families no matter what the government policy is," says Jaffe. "They have their own internal support system and values." In these circles, raising children is a mitzva, and families will willingly adopt a lower standard of living to have more.

Nevertheless, he doesn't think they should be left out of whatever benefits are achieved to encourage higher birthrates. "This group is suffering economically, no matter what their philosophy of life," he says. "To leave them out of the benefits would be discriminatory."

Another group of religious citizens, the young modern Orthodox, has a positive attitude to children. Jaffe thinks that the average family in this sector aspires to four children at least. The question is, will they go up to six or seven? Social influences as well as economic considerations and the woman's increased entrance into the career world will be determining factors here, he believes.

THE CENTRAL Bureau of Statistics' latest yearbook shows on an average larger households in rural localities than in urban centres, although moshavim and villages have significantly higher birthrates than kibbutzim. However, over the past 20 years there is a continuous rise in kibbutz births, possibly because of the relative financial security of the members.

Sephardi families are still having fewer children than their parents. The steady decline of the birthrate among citizens whose parents were born in Africa or Asia is part of the acculturation process, as they become less religious, more educated and influenced by Western values.

THE STATISTICAL Abstract shows a correlation between years of female education and fertility rates among women between the ages of 19 and 45. As is to be expected, better-educated women have fewer children. However, a slight change has appeared over the last few years. Less educated women are having

progressively fewer children and women with 13-16+ years of schooling are giving birth to slightly more than in the past.

PROF. JAFFE thinks the focus should be primarily on veteran Israeli, non-Orthodox families who traditionally have no more than two children. "There, there is scope for changing a trend," he claims.

But above and beyond an operative plan for changing fertility rates and the question of the most likely target population, is the general atmosphere towards child-bearing in Israel.

Jaffe speaks about status and a climate of admiration for the bigger families. However, Zahava Ben-Haim, a housewife and mother of four, feels there is an ambivalent attitude towards large families in Israel.

"Sometimes you hear a refrain like, 'You've made your bed, now lie in it,' when the issue of reductions for summer camps or swimming lessons come up." She regards this as a Machiavellian approach that negates the efficacy of Zehavi and other groups to achieve equal opportunities for children of large families even as it improves the image of those families.

No one will have more children for the sake of the state, to make more soldiers or increase internal aliyah. However, a positive approach from the establishment will make it easier for people who enjoy children and who feel that having and raising them is a source of fulfillment. It seems natural, then, that a government concerned about its birthrate should find ways to nurture and support child-rich families, in being and potential, for the sake of a secure future.

Pregnant pause

Lea Levavi attends a conference on fertility.

THE LONGER a couple waits to seek help after being unable to conceive a baby naturally, the harder it will be for the woman to become pregnant through treatment. Professor Vladimir Insler of Soroka Hospital, told the biennial conference of the Israel Family Planning Association, held at Kfar Hamaccabee.

Fertility problems were the subject of this conference, because the association sees family planning not as limiting the number of children but as helping families to have whatever number of children they want and are able to raise.

Prof. Insler said no couple should be treated as infertile until they have tried naturally for a year, since many couples need that much time to achieve a pregnancy. On the other hand, a couple who have tried unsuccessfully for 10 years may require two years of treatment to achieve a pregnancy — when the same thing could have been achieved with one year of treatment if they had come sooner.

This, of course, is an oversimplification because the length of treatment required, and the possibility of success, depend on the particular infertility problem. Prof. Insler, a gynecologist, talked only about women's fertility problems. These run the gamut from women who can become pregnant after receiving drugs which stimulate ovulation, to women whose only hope is by *in vitro* fertilization.

"*In vitro* fertilization fires the public imagination so it gets a lot of attention, but it would not have been possible without smaller breakthroughs over the last 60 years, which have enabled us to stimulate ovulation, to understand hormonal processes, and to see inside the woman's body with modern technology," he said.

Prof. Insler also pointed out that fertility treatment is not likely to be successful with women over 40, and that socio-economic factors affect the success rate of treatment. "Psychological and social help should be made available to couples alongside the medical treatment," he said.

Similar sentiments were expressed by Dr. Rachel Levy-Schiff, a psychologist from Bar-Ilan University, who said mental health professionals should be involved in the fertility treatment process from its very beginning. She also urged doctors to show more sensitivity to the couple's emotional problems, since many couples will refuse to go to a psychologist or social worker because of the stigma involved.

Infertility itself is enough of a stigma, she said. Though changing views of women's role have softened it somewhat in some social groups, the inability to be a parent is still threatening for most people. Parenthood is a social norm which expresses the person's maturity and sexuality. The need to bring a child into the world represents a desire for continuity and the need for an object on which to lavish love and concern, she said.

The treatment process is also psychologically traumatic, she said. The most intimate parts of the body, and the most intimate act, become public property and are evaluated by others. An examination of semen, which is seen as routine by medical personnel, is viewed by the patient as a test of his manhood. Telling a woman "Your ovaries are completely destroyed" may make her hate her body with all the resulting implications for her sex life and far beyond it.

Though some couples are brought closer by the crisis, devoting to each other the resources they would have otherwise devoted to their children, many couples are estranged by it. "Women generally want to talk

about it, whereas men tend to withdraw. The more withdrawn he becomes, the more she complains, which makes him withdraw still further.... Having to have sex when the doctor prescribes, and the tension about succeeding in becoming pregnant, can create disturbances in the sexual relationship. Sex becomes 'making a baby' rather than 'making love.' She added that the spouse with the fertility problem may fear that the fertile spouse will leave him or her and that the marriage will be destroyed. In some cases, extramarital sex is sought by one spouse or the other as compensation for feelings of inferiority and frustration.

"The couple also becomes socially isolated," she pointed out. "One woman told me she wasn't invited to a niece's birthday party because the child's parents feared the evil eye. This was an educated Western woman, and I don't know whether that was really the reason the parents didn't invite her, but that's the way she saw it.... Another woman told me she avoids going anywhere where there are children because 'I even envy pregnant cats' and 'women with children only talk about their children and babysitters and I can't stand it.'"

RABBI ELYACHIM Elinson of Bar-Ilan University said almost all the rabbis forbid artificial insemination from a man other than the woman's husband. Such a child would not be a bastard, he said, because there is no sexual contact between a married woman and a man not her husband. Nevertheless the donor of "the sperm" — not the mother's husband — would be considered the father of the child for halachic purposes. The late Rabbi Moshe Feinstein had conditioned his approval of artificial insemination by a man other than the husband of the donor being non-Jewish. This would avoid later problems of incest, Rabbi Elinson explained, because any daughter the donor may have would not be considered the child's sister according to halacha since she would not be Jewish.

As for artificial insemination with the husband's sperm, this is not only acceptable but a great mitzvah, he said, because it enables a couple to be natural parents when all other methods fail.

He said many religious couples make their own decisions on family planning and related issues without asking rabbis. "How else can you explain that families where both spouses are professionals have their first child just when she finishes her doctorate, and rarely have more than three or four children? A doctor friend told me about a religious woman who came to him and asked to have her tubes tied. Since he, too, is religious, he asked why she wanted something which is universally forbidden by rabbis. She didn't answer; she knew a rabbi who permits it; she said this is one area on which she and her husband decided not to ask and to do what they think best."

There are some cases, however, in which couples are stricter than required, he said. He cited the example of a traditional woman in a development town who practically threw a social worker out of her house when, after she bore her 11th child, the social worker dared to suggest that she stop for a few years. (She had been having a baby every February like clockwork.) "The woman told the social worker that she and her husband live according to Jewish tradition, but if she had asked a rabbi he probably would have given her a different answer."

Today is edited by Joanna Yehiel.

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Cold countries dominate World Cup

MEXICO CITY (APF) — The most brilliant performances in hot, high Mexico in the first round of the World Cup finals have come from cold, low-lying Denmark and the vast, snow-covered plains of the Ukraine, and the greatest shock has been provided by a country dominated by the Atlas mountains.

Denmark and the Soviet Union have set the tournament alight while Morocco, generally termed "the African mammoth," by the users of stereotypes, have amazed the pundits — and themselves — by winning their group.

The success of Denmark and the Soviets was not unexpected, after Denmark reached the semi-final of the European championship two years ago and Dynamo Kiev won the European Cup-Winners' Cup six weeks ago. But nobody expected such illuminating and inspiring soccer as they produced in a tournament generally marked and marred by "safety first" tactics.

Dynamo Kiev's victory in the Cup-Winners Cup persuaded the Soviets, in the middle of a grim run of five matches without a win, to turn things upside down at the last minute by bringing in Kiev manager Valery Lobanovsky in place of Eduard Malofeyev.

It was as good as saying they were depending on Kiev. There are 12 of them in the squad and eight were on duty as they started their finals by whipping Hungary 6-0.

The Kiev solution is nothing new for the Soviets. They tried it in even more extreme fashion in the Seventies, when the entire side was simply called up for national service. The idea was a failure as the demands on the players proved too great.

For the Danes, their performance thus far have simply been confirmation of expectations, with Preben Elkjaer and Michael Laudrup on course to becoming the world's most lethal strike-force.

Both Denmark and the Soviet Union adopt a similar style, turning to the kind of total football Ajax Amsterdam and the Dutch national side played in the Seventies. The slick, deliberate passing, most notable for its stunning simplicity and sudden ability to pounce in front of goal have probably been the hallmark of the two teams.

After 36 first round matches, the tournament has produced 84 goals, compared to 100 in Spain four years ago, when, for the first time, 24 teams started the competition. But that drop in goals can probably be put down to the fact that the minnows are no longer such easy meat.

None of them ever looked likely to suffer the kind of 10-1 drubbing Hungary handed El Salvador in Spain.

Fifa eliminated a repeat of the first round "old pals act" in 1982 when

West Germany's 1-0 win over Austria enabled both to qualify after they behaved as if they had signed a pact of non-aggression. The simple solution was to make the final games in each group kick off at the same time.

But the refereeing headache just will not go away. Things could hardly have got off to a worse start, when, in only the second match, the Australian Christopher Bambridge denied Spain a perfectly valid goal which would have given them the lead against Brazil. To make matters worse, Spain ended up losing 1-0.

Bambridge's error in disallowing Miguel Michel's goal, after the ball hit the underside of the bar and bounced down behind the line, was shown up by television. Once again the question was raised of whether officials should not have the benefit of video recordings for crucial decisions.

In addition, Fifa's great pre-finals declaration that referees had been told to look after the ball players had, in the eyes of many managers and players, fallen flat on its face because officials had not laid down the law. The figures, however, indicate the contrary.

As attacks rained in on the referees, so they responded suddenly, and six men, one more than in the whole of the 1982 finals, had been shown red cards by the end of the first round.

Two of them were Uruguayan, including Jose Batista, whose expulsion after 45 seconds against Scotland set up the uproar of the first round. Nobody, except the Uruguayan of course, attacked the French referee Joel Quiniou.

In addition, 83 players have already been booked, against a grand total of 96 in Spain.

Morocco, back at the scene of

their first finals 16 years ago, have made history as the first African country to pass the first round hurdle. A welcome achievement, but one which was more and more expected, given the number of professionals the likes of Morocco and Algeria can summon from Europe.

The Europeans, who have never won the World Cup in Latin America, are here in force — ten of them in the last 16. That is a great feat, after all the fears engendered by heat and altitude. Sixteen years have elapsed since the last Mexico finals and massive medical advances have been made to unravel the problems.

As was inevitable, only the teams in Monterrey really suffered in Group F, which was going down the all-time bore until the two last matches. The sides had to contend with temperatures of 35 degrees centigrade, but even that did not stop England, changing from 4-3-3 to 4-4-2, coming back from the dead to qualify with Gary Lineker scoring a hat-trick to sink Poland and thus to save Bobby Robson's managerial neck. In 1973, Poland held England 1-1 at Wembley to qualify for the following year's finals. The only survivor from that sorry English night is goalkeeper Peter Shilton.

England's reincarnation brought the only British smile, as Scotland and Northern Ireland both caught early planes home.

What remains to be seen is how, for the second round meeting with Paraguay, England cope in coming up to 2240m, altitude in Mexico City from Monterrey's 540m. Morocco, who won Group F, overcame the problem as they brushed aside Portugal 3-1 when the sides had to go up 1000m. to Guadalajara for their final match. And Spain, forced to go down to Monterrey for their last Group D match, also came through and remain a serious though unfan-

ciated threat. It cannot be forgotten that no one expected them to reach the European championship final two years ago.

The organizers' great fixture schedule has, as in 1982, been thrown into some disorder by none other than the hosts themselves. Had all gone according to plan, England would have been meeting Mexico, who were down to play all their games at the Aztec stadium. But Mexico wrecked all that by winning Group B. They do play the second round at the Aztec, against dull Bulgaria, but then will not return unless they reach the final.

Italy and France also contrived to upset the fixture list by finishing second in their groups and condemning themselves to meeting in the second round. This means that the world champions play the European champions, and that one of the favourites will be eliminated. The French need an out-of-sorts Michel Platini to come to life. The Italians need Sandro Altobelli, their only scorer so far, to stay among the goals, while the world waits to see if Paolo Rossi will get a recall. The leading scorer in 1982 with six goals has not even been on the substitutes' bench in Mexico so far.

Brazil, if not a patch on Pele's team that set Mexico alight in 1970, remain a major threat. Undoubtedly, the ability is still there. They move with a class and an arrogance few can match. Their first touch is still the best, their passing often telepathic but scoring goals is a problem.

The second round meeting with Poland, a repeat of the third place play-off in 1974 which the Poles won 1-0, should shed more light on Brazil's ability. It will also show just what England's victory over the Poles, who so far look a far cry from their past sides, was worth.

Argentina are still in there, with Diego Maradona the life and soul of the team. A far more mature figure than in 1982, when he was sent off in the first game against Brazil, he has scored one and set up four of their five other goals. But goodness knows how Maradona will survive their second round meeting with neighbours and bitter enemies Uruguay, who have only played 110 minutes out of 270 so far with a full team. This is surely some kind of record. All six former winners, and that — unfortunately many will say — includes the Uruguayans, are through. The others are Brazil, Italy, West Germany, Argentina and England.

Germany will go down with a certain amount of apprehension to Monterrey for the meeting with Morocco. The sides met in Mexico 16 years ago and the Germans got a terrible fright with their winning goal coming only 12 minutes from time.

The result was another victory for cynicism at the expense of entertainment. At a post-match press conference manager Alex Ferguson said he was pleased to be going home because the "disgraceful behaviour turns the game into a farce. What the hell is going on out there? It's not football. These people have no respect for each other."

The other Group E tie between Denmark and West Germany in Queretaro was a much more sedate affair, even though the game was also marred by a sending-off. Brilliant Danish midfielder Frank Arnesen, who had been booked earlier, was ordered off in the final minute by Belgian referee Alexis Pomet for retaliation.

The Danes made nonsense of their bottom seeding in the group by winning 2-0 and taking maximum points in the toughest of the six sections.

South American champions, Uruguay, threatened a tournament already tarnished by negative tactics, violent tackling and weak refereeing when they squeezed into the second round of the World Cup.

Despite being reduced to 10 men by the fastest sending off in the 56-year history of the World Cup Finals, they achieved their objective of a goalless draw against Scotland in Nona and now face a potentially explosive clash with Argentina in Puebla tomorrow.

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DANISH JUBILATION. — Denmark's Preben Elkjaer exults after scoring one of his four goals in the first stage of the World Cup. (APF)



MEXICAN ECSTASY. — Fernando Quirante celebrates his match-winning goal against Iraq. (Reuters)

DAVIS CUP: Israel crush Belgium 5-0

By JACK LEON

Post Sports Reporter
RAMAT HASHARON. — Israel yesterday completed a crushing 5-0 victory over Belgium in their second round European Zone "B" Davis Cup tennis tie here, to qualify with surprising ease for a semi-final next month against the winners of this weekend's match between Nigeria and Holland in Lagos. This was Israel's 16th win in 47 cup outings, and the fourth 5-0 whitewash to date.

The host's Davis Cup giant Shlomo Glickstein got Israel off to a great start at the ITC courts on Thursday, with a 6-1, 6-1, 6-1 triumph over the Belgian No. 2 Alain Brichant. Then Amos Mansdorf defeated the visitor's top racket Jan van Langendonck 6-0, 6-1, 6-4, to send the 1,500 spectators home for Shavuot in happy mood.

The new cup partnership of Glickstein and Mansdorf were Israel's 6-2, 13-11, 6-3 success against van Langendonck and Brichant in the doubles.

At Friday's official opening of the tie, the Israeli and Belgian players were greeted by Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin — himself a keen tennis player — and also among the guests were Knesset sports and committee chairman Pinhas Goldstein and Belgian Ambassador Bob Leclercq. In the doubles, Glickstein and Mansdorf each had their moments, but van Langendonck was the best player on court. The 13-11 second set was the longest seen in a Davis Cup match here.

Only a little over 1,000 people watched the second and third days of the tie, and there was some support for the view that the event might have been better patronized at the ITC in Jerusalem. The capital hosted the first and only Davis Cup match there two years ago, when the encounter between Israel and Poland drew a crowd of 1,000 on all three days.

Israel's overwhelming victory was particularly sweet for Shlomo Zorek, as Mansdorf and Bloom were among the first group of beginners he coached at the Ramat Hasharon courts when they opened exactly 10 years ago, and Naor joined them soon afterwards.

OTHER TIES: Austria beat Portugal 3-4; France beat Turkey 3-4; Romania beat Poland 3-1. Nigeria and the Netherlands were linked at 1-1 in Benin City, Nigeria with the Netherlands leading two sets to one in the doubles when rain stopped play. The winners of the tie play Israel. If Nigeria win, they will play at Ramat Hasharon on July 18th. If the Netherlands win the tie, then Israel will play away from home.

Intertoto
By PAUL KOHN

In yesterday's third round Intertoto matches Maccabi Haifa beat Gratz of Austria 1-0. The Haifa goal was scored by Itai Mordekhai in the 57th minute.

Haifa played without their stars Zahi Arnell, Ronny Rosenthal, Baruch Maman, Moshe Selektor and Zion Marili.

In Ramat Gan, Lingvi of Denmark beat Hapoel Tel Aviv 2-0. Some 300 spectators were present at each of the matches. Next week Hapoel Tel Aviv take on Gratz, while Maccabi Haifa play against Lingvi.

Foul football

MEXICO CITY (Reuters). — Argentine captain Diego Maradona said he hoped the referee for their World Cup second-round clash against Uruguay in Puebla would ensure football prevailed over rough play.

"The referee must ensure that football is respected," Maradona said at the Argentine camp, after watching Uruguay qualify in third place in Group E in a rough 0-0 draw with Scotland.

"We came here to play the World Cup of football, and not of kicking," he said. "I accept hard play, but not with intent to hurt. But the referees are allowing all kinds of things, like kicks from behind, which they often don't even punish with a yellow card."

Uruguay have earned a reputation in the tournament for rough play, and two of their players have been sent off and five others booked in three first-round games.

Old men wallop youths

LONDON (Reuters). — Tall American Tim Mayotte continued his giant-killing run through the London Grass Court Tennis Championships at Queens yesterday, beating Sweden's third-seeded Stefan Edberg 7-6 6-1 to earn a final appointment with Jimmy Connors.

Mayotte, 25, had upset Boris Becker in the previous round.

Mayotte said about Connors, "He's going to be very hungry, not having won in so long. But I'm as hungry as I've ever been, and I'm playing as well as I've ever played."

Connors cantered into the final with a 6-3, 6-4 win over unseeded fellow-American Robert Seguso.

Late in the second set, he hared across the court to hit a forehand and crashed into the canvas hoarding beside the court. He was slow to get up, and when he did, he said loudly, to the delight of the crowd: "I should know better. I'm 34 and I don't have to do dumb things like that."

In Birmingham, Manuela Maleeva beat Kathy Jordan 6-0, 6-7, 6-1, and Pam Shriver thrashed Larissa Savchenko 6-2, 6-1, to go through to the final.

Norman leads in U.S. Open

SOUTHAMPTON, New York (Reuters). — Australian Greg Norman, although three strokes ahead, was anxiously looking over his shoulder as he went into yesterday's third round of the U.S. Open golf championship here.

Norman shot a two-under-par 68 for a 36-hole total of 139. Three strokes back are two-time Open champion Lee Trevino and South Africa's Denis Watson.

But the thirty Australian is far from complacent and said he felt uncomfortable with 50 players within 10 strokes of him. He said he was disappointed his lead was not greater, adding: "I think 68 was the worst score I could have shot."

As wind made conditions torrid, Norman, who has won two of the last six PGA tour events, was the only one of 1565 players below par at the halfway mark.

Tom Watson, until now the better-known golfer, was tied at 143 with veteran Ray Floyd, and Bob Tway, the first-round leader who managed 75 after being the only player to match par on Thursday.

Seven players — among them the Watkins brothers, Larry and Bobby — were tied at 144, along with Bernhard Langer of West Germany and Tommy Nakajima of Japan.

New sports centre for the disabled

Post Sports Reporter
RAMAT GAN. — The Ian Sports Centre for the Disabled here is this year starting the construction of a \$350,000 rehabilitation wing for cerebral palsy victims, with the money being raised by British supporters headed by Michael Simmons. The gift was announced by centre director Moshe Raskhes at its 25th anniversary celebrations on Monday night, when the guests of honour included President Haim Herzog, Ramat Gan Mayor Uri Amit, Ilan president Betty Dubiner and David Pincus, chairman of the centre's U.S. supporters group.

Nearly 2,000 people attended the festive occasion, highlighted by a stirring "march past" of 500 wheelchair athletes from all over the country.

Big jump in prize money at Wimbledon this year

WIMBLEDON, England (AP). — Prize money at this year's 100th Wimbledon Tennis Championships will burst through the £2 million barrier, rising by 9.6 per cent to £2,119,780 (\$2,967,692), the all-England club has announced.

But because of the increased strength of the pound during the past year, prize money in terms of dollars will increase by 22 per cent, Buzzer Haddingham, chairman of the championships' committee said.

The 1985 prize money was £1,934,769, which was \$2,437,796 at the then rate of \$1.26 to the pound. This year's prize money is calculated on the basis of \$1.4 to the pound.

Haddingham said the men's singles champion this year will receive £140,000 (\$196,000), compared with £130,000 (then \$163,800) last year. The women's champion will pick up £126,000 (\$176,400) compared with £117,000 (then \$147,420) in 1985.

CAESAREA GOLF

Steve Thomas and Louis Nienow, both of Tel Aviv, joined Bill Katz of Ramat Hasharon and Charlie Elwidy of Or Akiva to win Friday's four ball two best ball tournament with 21 under par 125 net.

The sports page is edited by Philip Gillon and Yaron Kenan.

World Cup review

Moroccans earn their lemonade

GUADALAJARA (Reuters). — King Hassan of Morocco was one of the first to congratulate his football team on Wednesday after they had become the first African nation to win through the preliminary phase of a World Cup final.

The Moroccan players were overjoyed with the result but being strict Moslems, they toasted their victory in lemonade.

The king rang the team before the match against Portugal to give them encouragement, and after their 3-1 victory, he telephoned again, speaking to each of the players who had gathered in a hotel room.

Morocco's success was founded on the inspired play of Mohammed Timoumi and Abdelaziz Boudherbala, who caused havoc in the Portuguese defence in their predatory roles just behind the front-line strikers.

The finishing power was provided by Abdelrazak Khairi, who scored twice, and Kriman Merry.

Against England and Poland, we were not at our best," said Jose Faria, Morocco's coach, "but against Portugal we produced a great collective performance, played very well and deservedly won."

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The result put Portugal, making only their second appearance in the finals, out of the tournament, completing a miserable stay in Mexico. At the same time as Morocco were celebrating in Guadalajara, Gary Lineker returned to his best form with a first-half hat-trick as England swept to a 3-0 win over Poland to clinch their place in the second round of the finals.

Lineker, the Everton striker who scored 30 goals in the English league last season, struck in the eighth, 15th and 36th minutes as a revitalized and much-changed England, playing a 4-4-2 formation, overwhelmed the previously unbeaten East Europeans in the opening period of their final Group F match at the University Stadium in Monterrey.

The victory ensured England of second place in the group and their appearance in the second round knock-out phase where they will meet Paraguay at the Aztec stadium in Mexico City on Wednesday.

While the afternoon produced a triumph for England when it was most required, it left Poland in some disarray, although they also qualified for the next round.

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All of Lineker's goals were stolen from close range during the first half when England threatened a rout. He was brilliantly supported by fellow-striker Peter Beardsley, whose direct running unnerved the Polish defence before England decided to adopt a more defensive posture after the interval.

England manager Bobby Robson said afterwards he was "very proud" to be still in the World Cup.

"We have put ourselves back in position and I'm looking forward to meeting Paraguay in the Aztec Stadium. Two of my assistants, Dave Sexton and Howard Wilkinson, have been working in that group and I know they will have seen every ball kicked by Paraguay."

"I had decided to make some changes — but two were really forced on me. Wilkins was one, but the other, Robson, was my own decision. I picked the team in my own mind 48 hours before the match and I hoped that the Poles would not think I was going to make so many changes."

"It was a very good team performance. We looked good everywhere and played with much better balance, support, width and variation."

playing his guitar and people began singing. Sepp sang in German and his assistant Richard Nielsen sang some mildly dirty songs. The night developed. Sepp told the players they could stay up all night drinking beer and champagne — but definitely no spirits."

Five days later, Denmark, though the better team, lost their semi-final to Spain on penalties, following a 1-1 draw after extra time.

Piontek, who has said the way to get the best out of his exuberant team is to promise them a few beers if they play well, has come to grips with stilling discipline and a professional approach, according to Ahlstrom.

"When Sepp arrived in 1979, he spent a lot of time travelling around Europe, talking to the various club trainers of Danish players, and promising they would get their men

back in good condition one day after the internationals.

"That was very important, because previously, when they returned to Denmark, the players would go to all-night discos and wouldn't be able to train for the next two or three days. That's why all players weren't released to play for Denmark. Sepp changed all that. I remember he once told the team to be back at the hotel by 1:30 a.m. He sat in the reception for another 15 minutes, and then went to find some of them in the disco, some on the dancing floor, and some hiding from him in the toilets.

"They were all fined about \$150 and the money was used to buy presents on their birthdays. That money-box is now empty — that's what Sepp has done for team discipline."

Mansdorf, 20, now around 80 in the world rankings stormed into his match against van Langendonck, 26, who in 1984 climbed to as high as 180 on the computer before being sidelined by injury and dropping to 550. The Israeli soldier was in imperious mood, displaying a complete array of strokes and mixing his game cleverly.

The gutsy Belgian, who recently beat Czech ace Libor Pimek in his comeback attempt, fought tenaciously against this onslaught, even having a game point for 3-1 in the third set of the entertaining 90-minute contest.

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Foreign players making it big in NBA

THE JERUSALEM POST

Arli Roth
Editor and
Managing Director

Erwin Frankel
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No idle bystander

IT IS too early to know yet whether the latest in a long line of Beirut cease-fires will hold. The reasons are both complicated and familiar.

What is complicated is the reshuffle of alignments. With so many factions and splinters — each with its militia — and constantly shifting alliances, the outside world largely looks at Beirut in utter bewilderment. Nor, so long as Israel is not involved, does that world much care what happens in a city where the World Cup football matches on TV offer time out for nightly barages.

In the newest realignment, the Sunnis, the Palestinians (both pro- and anti-Arafat), the Hizbollah, the Druse and apparently the Maronites loyal to President Amin Jemayel, have lined up against the Shi'ite Amal organization which in turn has won support from Syria.

Each of these factions has interests which conflict, and scores to settle, with each other. This is what creates the momentum of violence. What sustains it is the absence of any national cohesion, power, or institutional structure that would offer a framework for non-violent settlement of conflict.

Even the Syrians have failed so far to provide it. Presumably they could do so if they occupied Lebanon in full force. But so far, and wisely, they have refrained from such level of physical involvement.

It is precisely the Syrian attempt to provide an agreed framework, dating back to last December, that is now being deliberately scuttled by the factions. That agreement called for disarming the militias. But none of the three major groups — Druse, Shi'ites and Christians — was prepared to surrender the means for their self defence. The present fighting effectively buries that Syrian initiative.

But the more familiar trigger to the present violence is the Amal Shi'ite resolve to prevent a renewed build-up of PLO forces in Beirut and the Palestinian enclaves in the south. PLO operatives have returned in considerable numbers and the Shi'ites, mindful of their plight under PLO dominion prior to 1982, are determined to prevent a replay. The Druse, and the Christians in the north, fearful of the Shi'ites, who outnumber them and who seek to assert their rightful place, are, therefore, temporarily willing to join against the Shi'ite thrust at the Palestinians in Beirut.

So once again, a PLO build-up fans an already incendiary set of internal Lebanese conflicts.

These developments oblige Israel to do rather more than simply post a keen watch or congratulate itself that it is no longer entangled in Lebanon's internal strife. Rather, they offer a new opportunity for Israel to seek an understanding with the Amal Shi'ites in the south that would free it from even that degree of direct involvement in Lebanese affairs that obtains in southern Lebanon.

Such an understanding is a declared Israeli goal. It is also an Amal goal. Until now, however, it has been the Shi'ites who have felt unable to assume the requisite commitments. The Syrians, for their own purposes and reasons, also want Israel out of the south.

The new circumstances, at least on the surface, would appear to open new opportunities for some deft diplomacy to capitalize on this common interest between the three parties — Israel, Amal, and Syria.

Suitably arranged and suitably guaranteed, an agreement that would no longer necessitate Israel's involvement in the security zone could also be parlayed by the Shi'ites and Syria into greater strength and advantage in Beirut.

POSTSCRIPTS

PS FIFTY YEARS ago, English gentlemen in colonial Malaya, much to the bewilderment of local villagers, ran through teams of snake-infested jungles pursuing fictitious "hares" and yelling, "On, on."

The Hash House Harriers, as the British expatriates called themselves, did it for their own amusement, to baffle the locals and to work off the weekend's caloric and alcoholic intake.

The sport was never meant to be a serious or competitive undertaking. But today there are an estimated 50,000 Hash House Harriers in more than 600 chapters in 92 countries and territories — including Antarctica, said Tim Hughes, organizer of the Fifth Inter-Hash.

The Inter-Hash, held recently at a seaside resort in Thailand, is a sort of world's cup of hashing. It drew 2,500 participants who flew in from 60 countries.

The first Inter-Hash, held in 1978 in Hongkong, attracted 750 runners. Attendance at the next, set for the Indonesian island of Bali in 1988, is expected to exceed 3,000.

In hashing, runners, or "hounds," try to follow a tricky trail laid by a "hare." The trail often ends abruptly at spots called "checks," but must resume within a radius of 91 metres (100 yards).

Leaders of the pack shout "checking" and fan out to locate the continuing trail, which can be marked by paper, chalk, flour or ink, depending on conditions. When it is found, the cry "on-on" rallies the runners.

The idea for hashing evolved from a game played at British public schools, which was adapted by a group of Britishers stationed in Malaya during the 1930s.

PS A NEW edition of works by Boris Pasternak has been published in Moscow with some poems appearing for the first time.

The latest issue of the weekly *Moscow News* said the two-volume edition was the most extensive collection of Pasternak's poems, prose, articles, essays, speeches and letters yet published in the Soviet Union.

It did not say how many copies were produced, but said they sold out almost as soon as they reached the shops.

Pasternak, who died in 1960, was fiercely denounced by Soviet authorities after the publication in the West of *Dr. Zhivago* — a highly personalized account of the 1917 Bolshevik revolution which criticized aspects of Communist Party rule.

In recent years, however, state publishing houses have begun to issue some of his poems, although *Dr. Zhivago* remains forbidden.

PS ENGLISH, spoken by a billion people, or nearly a quarter of the earth's population, is still the world's most popular language, a recent study shows.

Although 800 million people in China speak Mandarin, it is not always their mother tongue and many speak very different dialects, according to *The Right Word at the Right Time*, published by Reader's Digest books.

The world's third most popular language is Spanish with some 250 million speakers, the book said. Followed by Hindi with 200 million, and Arabic, Bengali and Russian with about 150 million each.

HAREDI

(Continued from Page One)

However, in Jerusalem, a bus-stop shelter on Jaffa Road was set afire at dawn Thursday.

On the same day, a room in the Bratislav Yeshiva in Mea She'arim caught fire. A few benches and some trash were burned in the blaze.

The ultra-Orthodox community believed it was arson, but a Fire Department investigator concluded the fire was caused by negligence.

In Tel Aviv, Nahman Farkash, 52, who won fame with his daring prison escapes during the 1960s, was arrested Wednesday while slashing a bus-stop shelter poster.

Farkash, who now lives in a cave near Safad, told the Magistrates Court on Thursday that he had been drunk at the time.

Judge Amikam Palkov rejected a police request to jail Farkash for another six days.

YESHIVAT BNEI AKIVA NETANYA RELIGIOUS SUMMER CAMP

Together with youth from America and Europe, participants in the camp will be in the educational environment of Yeshivat Bnei Akiva, Netanya.

Programme: Excursions to all parts of the country. Football, tennis, sports and games. Singing and enjoyment, all in the style and atmosphere of an American boarding camp. The camp will be run by a group of experienced leaders, headed by Rabbi Eli Yitzchak and Moshe Gotsman from N.Y. Limited number of places available.

For details call: 053-33447/8, 8:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m., or write P.O. Box 140, Netanya 42101.

IN THE last few decades there have been significant changes in the terms of reference to the perpetrators of the Holocaust. While in the immediate postwar years, writers on the subject generally referred to the "German" Holocaust, they soon modified the term to "Nazi," thus narrowing the circle of those responsible for the Final Solution.

(Curiously enough, contemporary German commentators, including West German President Richard von Weizsacker and that country's best known novelist Günter Grass, call World War II and the Holocaust "the German crime.")

This deceptive attribution of guilt has in recent months brought further reduction of the circle to almost a dot. Now we are being told that it was only the SS that killed six million Jews. There is even an attempt to dilute this category to merely the SS who served as concentration camp guards by exonerating the Waffen SS who allegedly were only combat soldiers.

During last year's Bitburg controversy, even the most astute guardians of the memory of the Holocaust objected to President Reagan's visit to the cemetery, primarily because of the presence there of 49 SS graves. Without these graves, the cemetery containing 2000 regular soldiers of the Wehrmacht would have been "acceptable."

This view was the result of a widespread but erroneous assumption that the Wehrmacht had a clean record during the Holocaust. Some Jewish authors now even feel that the minute proportion of SS dead at Bitburg did not warrant the hue and cry Reagan's visit aroused.

The gradual narrowing of the circle of those responsible for the Holocaust, often abetted by leading Jewish spokesmen and writers, must be dealt with by focusing on the record.

THE THIRD REICH conducted the Final Solution with vigour and determination equal to that of their war against the Allies. In the closing months when military defeat was a foregone conclusion, the Germans, in many cases, gave priority to the destruction of the Jews.

In 1944, for example, German forces fled on foot from the advancing Soviet army, while all available transport was requisitioned to take Jews to Auschwitz and other extermination camps.

Although the primary responsibility for rounding up and murdering European Jews had been given to the SS, there is evidence that they carried out this task with the active assistance of the regular army.

Documents collected by the Military Tribunal in Nuremberg from German sources prove the Wehrmacht's direct complicity in atrocities and murder. Units of the Wehrmacht stationed in Kiev, partici-

pated with the SS in the massacre of 34,000 Jews at Babi Yar. In a document available in German archives, SS Einsatzgruppe A reported the willing cooperation of the army.

The German magazine *Der Spiegel* recently cited new research by the prominent German historian, Prof. Helmut Krausnick, and Heinrich Wilhelm which aims to "correct the popular notions about the 'purity' of the Wehrmacht." The historian draws the unequivocally damning conclusion that: "The army was integrated into the extermination programme to a terribly horrifying extent."

According to Krausnick, General Eberhard, the Wehrmacht commanding officer in Kiev, had advance notice of the Babi Yar massacre plans and supplied the SS with 100 army trucks. He also ordered his army engineers to blow up the edges of the ravine and to cover the 100,000 bodies with a layer of dirt.

THE MYTH of the pure and noble Wehrmacht, with its alleged Prussian chivalry, was further destroyed during the Nuremberg trials. The honourable German army was proclaimed guilty of perpetrating a bloodthirsty war against unarmed men, women and children.

Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the High Command, and other regular army generals were hanged for their war crimes. During the war, Keitel scorned Germans for trying to punish excessively zealous soldiers who killed civilians, and he issued the infamous decree: "Offences committed against enemy civilians by members of Wehrmacht are not to be prosecuted."

Also, the commandant of the Gross Rosen concentration camp complained to his superiors that many prisoners destined for execution were arriving in the camp dead or half dead from exhaustion. "It cannot be prevented," a document in the Nuremberg Tribunal archives revealed the commandant as writing "that the German people take notice of this. They will blame the SS even though transportation to the camp is done by the Wehrmacht."

The overwhelming majority of ordinary Wehrmacht soldiers were not members of the Nazi party. But the systematic indoctrination of hatred in their ranks bore fruit, as evidenced by a secret army circular found in the Nuremberg files. In October 1941, Field Marshal von Reichenau told his army units on the eastern front: "The soldier must thoroughly understand the necessity for the harsh but just punishment we must lay on that inferior humanity which is Jewry."

Strengthened by similar words from their superiors, Wehrmacht soldiers frequently joined the SS in mass executions of Jews and in plundering Jewish property. Soldiers amassed fortunes to be taken home on leave.

Soon, volunteering for these grisly missions created such a problem for Wehrmacht discipline that, according to a September 1941 document in the Nuremberg files, Field Marshal von Rundstedt forbade members of the Wehrmacht to help in executions or to photograph them. However, Rundstedt's order was generally ignored by lower-echelon officers.

Just three months later, the Inspector of Armaments in the Ukraine complained to the head of the economic services of the Wehrmacht in Berlin that "the action," which included old and young men, women and children, was handled in a frightful way. The total number involved 200,000 Jews in the area of the Ukraine, and this without so far as taking economic necessities into account.

The Nuremberg Tribunal document further disclosed that, "the Ukrainian militia participated in this officially, often with volunteer help from the Wehrmacht."

HOW THEN does one classify the millions of non-Nazi Wehrmacht officers and ordinary soldiers who perpetrated crimes of equal savagery as those of the SS?

During the Bitburg controversy, the White House was given the answer fabricated by the "historians" of Helmut Kohl's chancellery, that the 2,000 Wehrmacht soldiers in the cemetery were "conscripts, forced into service and as such victims of the Nazi regime as the victims of the death camps." To this, President Reagan added his own

oratorical touch during his trip to Germany, saying, "We mourn the German war dead today as human beings crushed by a vicious ideology."

In addition to the Wehrmacht, there were other categories of criminal participants in the Holocaust that formed a cross-section of the entire German and Austrian population of the Third Reich. The enormity of the operation was such that one can term it an all-German enterprise.

Aside from the multitude of functionaries — from those who drafted and typed the decrees to the train dispatchers and truck drivers — there were private enterprises — from the architects and engineers who built the crematoria to the manufacturers of the economical killer gas, Zyklon B — who share responsibility for the Holocaust.

Thousands of German doctors and pseudo-scientists, too, committed atrocities with horrifying experiments on Jewish men, women and children imprisoned in concentration camps. The experiments on twins by Dr. Josef Mengele and his associates in Auschwitz have been well-documented. But others were no less heinous.

As a result of some experiments at the concentration camp of Newengamme, 20 children developed horrible wounds. Days before the British entered the site, the children were hanged and the bodies disposed of. British soldiers later found them in Hamburg.

Kurt Heissmeyer, the chief supervisor over the experiments, later practised medicine in East Germany for many years after the war until his identity was discovered by sheer coincidence. During the trial, he admitted that his experiments were useless. The doctor was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1966; he died in prison a year later.

Arnold Strippel, the SS commandant who ordered the children hanged and supervised the crime, escaped punishment by hiding out for years. He is now a wealthy merchant in Frankfurt. Because of a legal technicality, the Hamburg prosecutor refuses to order Strippel's arrest.

THE GERMANS have never cleansed their country of their murderers — the SS, the Security Police, the stormtroopers, the Gestapo, the doctors and the soldiers who did the actual shooting, killing, gassing and hanging.

At the same time, an avalanche of books and films has falsified history and created, in the minds of a new German generation, an image of the Third Reich's armed forces as gallant defenders of the Fatherland.

The U.S. played a major role in prosecuting the Nazis at the Nuremberg trials, but afterwards there remained for it and the free world a mandate to actively pursue the prosecution of war criminals and to bring them to a court of justice. That task is far from complete.

The establishment of the German Federal Republic included a commitment to apprehend and punish the perpetrators of crimes in the war against the Jews. The West Germans have failed to fulfil this solemn pledge.

The Mengele affair is only the latest case in point. The information that led to Mengele's residence in Brazil — and to his grave — was readily available to the German authorities for many years. The evidence seized in the Mengele family hometown of Guntzburg in June 1985 could have been as easily acquired twenty years ago.

It was, therefore, premature on the part of President Reagan to unilaterally seek reconciliation with the German people, dead or alive, guilty of war crimes. Those not guilty certainly did not need Reagan's gesture and the guilty were not entitled to it.

There is danger both in spreading the guilt for the Holocaust and in narrowing it. Spreading the guilt to cover the Christian world, the Western Allies, the U.S. government or the American Jewish community — serves only to dilute the enormity of the crime itself.

To narrow the circle of those guilty to the "elitist" SS will not accomplish the reconciliation so eagerly sought by President Reagan, and Chancellor Kohl. Rather, it will bury deeper the unresolved pain and anger and guilt that keep true reconciliation beyond reach.

The primary responsibility lies squarely and unequivocally with the German perpetrators and with those among the German people who enthusiastically supported Hitler and derived enormous material benefits and satisfaction from the slaughter of the Jewish people within their reach.

The writer is editor of *Together*, a magazine published by the American Gathering of Holocaust Survivors in the U.S., and Research Fellow at the Holocaust Resource Center and Archives in N.Y.

READERS' LETTERS

HISTORICAL SITES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir — As one who likes to explore the countryside with a guidebook in hand, I would like to commend those responsible for the beautiful maintenance of several spectacular sites like the Sorek and Hazan caves and the excavations at the City of David, the Wall and the Cardo.

Unfortunately, other important sites have not fared well at all. To mention a few, amongst the many in the central region: all identifying and informative markers exist no more at Tel Beit Shmesh and most are gone from the Beit Guvrin caves. Orange signs guide visitors to the newly opened Hazan caves, but the way to the top of nearby Tel Lachish is not marked. The dig itself is exposed and appears to be suffering badly from wind and water erosion. Though excavations at the site may be planned, the public deserves an explanation of the exposed areas and a more responsible attempt to preserve the site for further study and appreciation.

Perhaps responsibility for maintenance of the sites would be better in the hands of the regional councils, as they might find local historical pride as a motive for doing the job.

SAM GROSS
Jerusalem.

GLASS HOUSES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir — While I think it is disgraceful that Kurt Waldheim should run for president of Austria after his Nazi past has been disclosed, and even more disgraceful that so many Austrians should vote for him, do we ourselves not have a politician already in high office who has been implicated (although "only" indirectly) in the massacre of civilians while his army was occupying a foreign country?

Of course, the comparison cannot be taken too far, but I believe that while we should maintain the right to criticize the Austrians on the Waldheim affair, we shouldn't forget or overlook the disgraces in our own backyard.

GARY FEINGOLD
Tel Aviv.

DR. JOHN MENDELSON

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir — Thank you to Ya'acov Friedler for his article of May 9, "Hitler's academic killers." It was an excellent summary of two important lectures given recently at the University of Haifa by Dr. John Mendelson, of the United States National Archives and editor of an 18-volume series of documents dealing with the Holocaust. Dr. Mendelson was the guest of the Reuben Hecht Chair of Zionism at the University.

Unfortunately, we are very sorry

to inform you that Dr. Mendelson died shortly after returning to the United States from the effects of a long-standing illness. His son reported that his father regarded the trip to Israel as a highpoint of his life.

To honour his memory, the Hecht Chair of Zionism will dedicate its next book, *Anti-Semitism I (Anti-Zionism)*, to Dr. John Mendelson.

PROF. DAN V. SEGRE
SUSAN ROSE,
Hecht Chair of Zionism,
University of Haifa.

HAIFA.

HASHOMER HATZA'IR

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir — I am planning to write a history of the Hashomer Hatzair movement in South Africa from its inception in 1935 until its forced cessation of activities in the early seventies.

Will anyone who was connected in any way and at any given period with Hashomer Hatzair in South Africa, who has in his possession any written material on the movement, e.g. letters, circulars, leaflets, pamphlets, journals, press cuttings, posters, etc., and is willing to put the material at my disposal, please contact me. I will of course assure the safe return of the material to its rightful owner.

NAHUM SNEH
10 Rehov Yosef Ben-Matityahu
Beersheba. (Tel. 057-7284)
Beersheba.

So much for socialized medicine.

STANLEY E. GREEN
Kfar Sava.

PENFRIENDS

MARIE-JOELLE LEPOUTRE (36), of 7 Allee de Chelles, 93340 Le Raincy, France, is married and has three children. She would like to correspond in French with an Israeli woman of her age to exchange views on their countries.

ELSE GYA (40), of Kommandantun 58, N-4300 Sandnes, Norway, is a housewife and mother of three children. She would like to correspond with an Israeli woman of her age. She enjoys flowers, country walks and tapestry.

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Departments of Economics and Mathematics
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Recipient of an Honorary Doctorate from the Hebrew University, 1986
who will speak on:
THE PERILS OF ONE-UPMANSHIP:
A DISCOURSE ON BARGAINING
Tuesday, June 17, 1986 at 5:30 p.m., Canada Hall, Givat Ram Campus.
The lecture will be non-technical. * is invited.

MORALS AND THE 'AFFAIR'

Professor Zamir is absolutely right in saying we must draw the line somewhere and that line is the law of the land. We must live by law or die by anarchy and disintegration and this includes everyone, including the GSS.

HAIFA.

Sir — After reading Martha Meisel's article on June 4, I came to the conclusion that somebody with such a lack of a moral standard ("...who know it is bad form to kill prisoners, but who also know it happens sometimes in the best of nations"), and her cynical appraisal of an affair whose implications she obviously didn't understand, should definitely remain in her own domain — which is marketing.

Of course I honour your paper's decision to publish all shades of opinion.
HAIFA.

S. BERNSTEIN

TRAFFIC VICTIMS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir — As much as I deplored the habit of showing soldiers' funerals on TV during the Lebanon War, I admit it did influence public opinion and thus, may have contributed to speed up the withdrawal from Lebanon.

Maybe the same effect could be achieved by regularly showing funerals of traffic accident victims accompanied by a short report about the accident itself. If public opinion and awareness of the need for careful and, above all, considerate driving, could be aroused in this way, it would be a commendable incentive to safer driving. The death of an accident victim is just as painful as that of a soldier.

HAIFA.

MRS. L. PINTER

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- "Profile of a Nature Photographer," his experiences and perspectives on wildlife in the land of Israel
- "Old Salts" — sailors and scholars probe the mysteries of the Dead Sea

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